# The New-York Times.

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# THE GREAT BATTLES.

**Our Special Telegrams from the Battle Field to 10 A. M. Yesterday.**

**Full Details of the Battle of Wednesday.**

**No Fighting on Thursday Until Four and a Half, P. M.**

**A Terrible Battle Then Commenced, Lasting Until Dark.**

**The Enemy Repulsed at All Points.**

**The Third Battle Commenced Yesterday Morning at Daylight.**

## THE REBELS THE ATTACKING PARTY.

**No Impression Made on Our Lines.**

**The Death of Longstreet, and Barksdale of Mississippi.**

**Other Prominent Rebel Officers Killed or Wounded.**

## A LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

**Gen. Sickles' Right Leg Shot Off.**

## OTHER GENERAL OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR GETTYSBURGH, Thursday 4:30 P. M. Via BALTIMORE, Friday A. M.

The day has been quiet up to the present moment. The enemy are now massing a heavy force on our left, and have just began the attack with artillery. The probability is that a severe battle will be fought before dark.

The rebel sharpshooters have been annoying our batteries and men all day from the steeples of the churches in Gettysburgh.

We hold the Emmettsburgh and Baltimore roads. L. L. CROUNSE.

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR GETTYSBURGH, Friday morning July 3,—three A. M. via BALTIMORE, one P. M.

At the close of my last dispatch at 4½ P. M. yesterday, the enemy had just opened a heavy attack by artillery on our left and centre. The tactics of the enemy were soon apparent—a massing of their main strength on our left flank, which covered the Frederick road, with the determination to crush it. So intent were the enemy on this purpose, that every other part of the lines was left alone.

The fighting was of the most desperate description on both sides. Our gallant men fought as they never fought before. We had against this great onslaught of the enemy three corps—the Second, Third and Fifth. The Third and Fifth joined hands, and fought heroically. The Second ably supported them, and at the same time held its own position. One division of the First was also engaged.

The fighting was so furious that neither party took many prisoners. We captured about 600 in one or two charges.

The losses, considering the duration of the conflict, are more than usually heavy on both sides. Many of our most gallant officers have fallen. Gen. SICKLES' right leg was shot off below the knee. Amputation has been performed, and he is doing well.

Late in the evening, Gen. MEADE called a council of his corps commanders, and it was resolved to continue the fight so long as there was any one left to fight. L. L. CROUNSE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 3. Via WASHINGTON, Friday, July 3.

Our correspondent has just arrived from the battle-field at Gettysburgh, having left there at 3 o'clock this morning. The reports of the occurrences in that vicinity, as thus far rendered in the Philadelphia and Baltimore papers, are almost totally incorrect. A brief and candid statement of the situation up to this morning is this:

In Wednesday's fight we were repulsed, simply because we were overpowered and outflanked. We fell back to the rear of Gettysburgh, and held that position. The action was not general, and was not intended to be by Gen. MEADE. It was brought on by Gen. REYNOLDS, under the impression that his force exceeded that of the enemy.

There was no fighting yesterday until 4½ o'clock, P. M. A bloody engagement was then fought, lasting until dark, *resulting in a substantial success to our forces, the enemy being repulsed with great loss.* The particulars I have already sent you by a special courier.

Neither Gens. WADSWORTH, VAN SCHAIWEIR nor DOUBLEDAY are wounded.

The total number of prisoners taken up to this morning was about fifteen hundred—eight hundred and fifty on Wednesday, and six hundred on Thursday. This is reliable.

The enemy made the attack yesterday. *It was terrific, and they threw their whole force into it, but they were finally repulsed with great slaughter.*

At daylight this morning the battle was renewed, the cannonading being rapid and heavy. *It was the determination of our Generals to fight to the bitter end.* L. L. CROUNSE.

## OFFICIAL DISPATCHES FROM GEN. MEADE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 3.

An official dispatch was received this afternoon from Maj.-Gen. MEADE, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, July 3, 11 o'clock P. M., which says:

"The enemy attacked me about 4 P. M. this day, and, after one of the severest contests of the war, was repulsed at all points. We have suffered considerably in killed and wounded. Among the former are Brig.-Gens. PAUL and TOOL, and among the wounded Gens. SICKLES, BARLOW, GRAHAM and WARREN, slightly. We have taken a large number of prisoners."

SECOND DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 3.

A later dispatch has been received from Maj.-Gen. MEADE, dated 9 o'clock this morning, which says:

"The action commenced again at early daylight upon various parts of the line. The enemy thus far have made no impression upon my position. All accounts agree in placing their whole army here. Prisoners report that LONGSTREET's and A. P. HILL's forces were much injured yesterday, and had many general officers killed. Gen. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, is dead. His body is within our lines. We have thus far about 1,500 prisoners, and a small number yet to be started."

## THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR GETTYSBURGH, Thursday, 12 M., July 2, via Frederick, July 3.

The engagement yesterday was quite severe, though confined to our advance, the First and Eleventh corps; the action being mainly fought by the First corps, under Gen. REYNOLDS, who was killed by a sharpshooter early in the fight. We first attacked the enemy's advance just beyond Gettysburgh, and repulsed it, when the whole corps became engaged, and subsequently the Eleventh corps, which came up to support by the Emmettsburgh road. The opposing forces were the rebel corps of HILL and EWELL. Our men gallantly sustained the fight, holding their own until 4 o'clock, when they retired to a strong position just to the eastward and southward of Gettysburgh. This was maintained until the arrival of reinforcements at night, and our lines are now well formed.

No general engagement has yet taken place, but the probability is that a great battle will be fought this afternoon or to-morrow. The enemy is in great force. Our troops are now all up and well in hand.

The battle yesterday was sanguinary in the extreme. WADSWORTH's division sustained the early portion of it with great valor, charging the enemy and taking a whole regiment of prisoners with Brig.-Gen. ARCHER. We have taken fully one thousand prisoners and lost many, most of them being wounded and in Gettysburgh, the greater portion of which the enemy now hold.

The rebels occupy Pennsylvania College as an hospital. REXROTH's division and one brigade of DOUBLEDAY's supported WADSWORTH with great gallantry. The Eleventh corps, most of it fought well, and redeemed the disgrace of Chancellorsville. Among the general officers we lose besides Maj.-Gen. REYNOLDS, Gen. PAUL killed, and Gen. BARLOW wounded. Gen. SCHIMMELPFENNIG is a prisoner. An estimate of yesterday's casualties cannot now be made.

Gettysburgh was injured by shells to a considerable extent. Most of the inhabitants remain in the burgh; many got away yesterday. It is a beautiful place, surrounded by a beautiful open and rolling country.

There has been more or less skirmishing all the morning, but no engagement of dimensions. Both parties are preparing for the great contest before them. Our troops are in splendid condition and fight like veterans.

Among the casualties in yesterday's engagement were the following:

Lieut. Bayard Wilkeson, commanding battery G, Fourth regular artillery, son of Sam'l. Wilkeson, Washington Correspondent of the Times, right leg shot off below the knee while gallantly fighting his battery against an eight-gun battery of the enemy enfilading his position; believed to be prisoner.

Col. Stone, One hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, commanding brigade, badly wounded.

Col. Root, Ninety-fourth New-York, wounded and prisoner.

Col. Tilden, Sixteenth Maine, taken prisoner.

Capts. Hovey and Thomas of Gen. Robinson's Staff, wounded.

Col. Mahler, Seventy-fifth Pennsylvania, dangerously wounded.

Col. Lockman, One Hundred and Ninetieth New-York, wounded.

Adjt. Dodge, One Hundred and Ninetieth New-York, wounded and captured.

Lieut.-Col. Arrowsmith, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New-York, killed.

The following is a list of losses of officers in Gen. SOL. MEADE's brigade, WADSWORTH's division, First army corps, in yesterday's fight:

Gen. MEADE, bruised on top of the head by a fragment of shell. His horse was shot under him and fell upon him, bruising and injuring him internally.

Lieut. G. W. Woodward, Aid de-Camp to Meade, wounded in right arm.

NINETEENTH INDIANA.

Lieut.-Col. Dudley, killed.

*Major Lindley, slightly wounded.*

Capt. Holloway, in leg.

Capt. Sinfer, in arm.

*Captains Jones, Hart and Ives, wounded.*

Lieut. Jones—killed.

Lieut. Patrick—wounded in both legs.

Lieut. Scalapin—mortally. Gen. WADSWORTH, Brenner, Patrick, Hunt, and Campbell—wounded.

Sergt.-Major A. W. Blanchard—killed.

SIXTH WISCONSIN.

Capt. Jos. T. Yakner—killed.

Lieutenants Rossington—in left shoulder; Bailey—in arm; Fruin—in left hand; Harris—in neck; Mander and Merchant—wounded; Chapman—killed.

SECOND WISCONSIN.

Col. Fairchild—left arm amputated, doing well.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. H. Stevens—mortally wounded. 2 Maj. John Mansfield—wounded in leg and hip.

Lieut. W. S. Winnegar—killed.

Capts. Perry and Parsons, wounded.

Lieuts. Schowalter, Jameson, Lee, Morrison, and Dailey, wounded.

Sergt.-Major Leggett, wounded.

SEVENTH WISCONSIN.

Lieut.-Col. John Callis, wounded.

Capts. Hobart, Bean and Pond, wounded.

Lieut. Breese, killed.

Lieuts. Johnson, Weeks, Compton, Estes, Gibson, Kind, and Fuller, wounded.

TWENTY-FOURTH MICHIGAN.

Col. H. A. Morrow, slightly wounded.

Lieut.-Col. Finnegan, leg amputated.

Major Wright, slightly in right eye.

Capt. Boxford, Acting Adjutant, severely wounded in leg.

Capt. O'Donnell, killed.

Capts. Dillon, Speed, Hoyt and Hutchinson, wounded.

Lieuts. Whiting, Safford, Wallace, Buhl, Dodsley and Sprague, wounded.

Lieuts. Shattuck, Humphreyville and Dickey, killed.

EIGHTY-THIRD NEW-YORK.

One private killed, 2 officers and 35 men wounded, 2 officers and 51 men missing.

Of Gen. BARLOW's Staff—Lieut. T. Thomas, Acting Inspector, killed; Lieut. D. P. Weaver, A. A. G., wounded; Lieut. R. C. Knoggs, A. D. C., missing.

The wounded of this brigade are all prisoners, at present, having been taken into houses near Gettysburgh and left there, as they could be better cared for.

Col. BATES, of the Twelfth Massachusetts, is wounded badly, but retains command of his regiment. The entire loss of the Second brigade is 656. They took into the fight 1,130 men.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH NEW-YORK

Lost, Capt. Wiley, Capt. Fisher, Lieut. Greggs, Lieut. Rose, Lieut. Richardson, Lieut. Dow, Lieut. Knapp, all wounded. Capt. Starr, Lieut. Wood, Lieut. Lamson, Lieut. Seider, Lieut. Burks, Lieut. Tuthill, Lieut. Dickson, Lieut. Stevens, Lieut. Daily, Lieut. Stonie, missing.

NINETY-FOURTH NEW-YORK

Lost, Capt. White, Capt. Parsons, Lieut. Mosier, wounded. Col. R. Root, Capt. White, Lieut. Sears, Lieut. Parker, Lieut. Locklin, Capt. McMahon, Capt. Whiteside, missing.

[illegible] wounded and missing from First brigade, Second division, First corps.

Major Lomont, Third Indiana cavalry, killed.

Among other casualties of the day were Maj.-Gen. Reynolds, commanding First army corps, shot through the head by sharpshooter while on extreme front arranging line of battle.

Gen. Paul, severely wounded in leg, since dead.

Gen. Barlow severely wounded and prisoner.

Gen. Schimmelfennig captured.

Col. Robinson, Eighty-second Ohio, wounded; Lieut.-Col. Bostwick, Twenty-sixth Wisconsin, and Maj. Seitz, of the same regiment, wounded.

In the Seventh Wisconsin, partial lists, now in, already foot up twenty-five enlisted men killed and ninety-seven wounded. Many more names are yet to come in.

In the Sixth Wisconsin, partial lists show seventeen killed, one hundred and twenty two wounded, ten missing; in the Second Wisconsin, partial lists show eighteen privates killed and one hundred and twenty-two wounded.

In the Nineteenth Indiana there were nineteen killed and eighty-eight wounded. In the twenty-sixth Wisconsin, sixteen killed and one hundred and forty-four wounded. L. L. CROUNSE.

## REPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 3.

The *Evening Bulletin* learns from parties who have arrived in this city the following particulars:

The fight opened at Gettysburgh on Wednesday, when our forces were about half a mile beyond the town.

But one brigade of the corps of Major-Gen. REYNOLDS was in position to do service at the opening of the struggle.

Gen. REYNOLDS gallantly pushed that brigade to a commanding position on Seminary Hill, and endeavored to hold it until the rest of the corps could come up.

Reinforcements were, however, delayed, and our forces subsequently fell back of the locality called Seminary Hill.

About 10,000 of our men in this fight were engaged with 30,000 of the enemy.

The last position taken by the Union forces was held up to the latest dates.

Gen. REYNOLDS was killed very early in the action, while placing the brigade in position.

During Wednesday night, about seventy-five thousand of Gen. MEADE's troops came up and took favorable positions for reopening the battle on Thursday morning, while at that period some twenty-five thousand other Union troops belonging to the Army of the Potomac were so near at hand as to be immediately available for the conflict.

The rebels had mainly concentrated their forces near Gettysburgh on Wednesday night, and there was but little doubt that the great battle of yesterday would involve every available man of both armies.

## THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR GETTYSBURGH, Penn., Via BALTIMORE, Friday, July 3.

My brief dispatches regarding the desperate engagement of yesterday have hardly conveyed a true idea of its magnitude and character. We have now had two days' fighting. Nearly the whole of Wednesday was thus employed by the First and Eleventh Corps, with varying success, they finally being obliged to fall back before greatly superior numbers.

This morning there were strong presumptions of an early engagement with the enemy in force, but as the day wore away and no positive exhibition was made by the enemy. We began to think that perhaps there would be no immediate battle after all. We were hardly in a condition to give battle, as all our dispositions had not been made. Gen. MEADE not having arrived on the ground until 3 o'clock in the morning. The position of our forces after the fight of Wednesday was to the eastward and southward of Gettysburgh, covering the Baltimore Pike, the Taneytown and Emmettsburgh roads, and still being nearly parallel with the enemy's line. A check so of Round Top, along north and south ridge, commanding the rear and flank of Round Top, and the high ground, was considered the key to the field. Hence Sickles at sunset of the night before had moved his third corps from the left to the right, and had formed it in line of battle, with Ayres's regular division on his left, connecting with the Fifth Corps, Barnes's division being in reserve. The Second Corps was on the left of Ayres, Caldwell's division being in reserve. The Eleventh Corps was on the left of the Second, and the First Corps on the left of the Eleventh, Wadsworth's division being in reserve. The Sixth Corps was in rear of the centre, in reserve. The cavalry was on the extreme left, Buford's division being there, and Gregg's division was on the right, Kilpatrick's being in reserve. The ground in front of our centre was a level, open country, interspersed here and there with an orchard or a very small tract of timber, generally oak, with the underbrush cut away. During the day, a portion of the troops threw up temporary breastworks and an abattis. Gen. MEADE's headquarters were at an old house on the Taneytown road, immediately in rear of the centre.

Our line was not regular in shape. Indeed the centre protruded out toward the enemy so as to form almost the two sides of a triangle. Before sundown Gen. MEADE's headquarters proved to be the hottest place on the battle-field, so far as careless shelling was concerned.

Gen. HOWARD occupied, with his corps, a beautiful cemetery on a hill to the south of Gettysburgh. Cannons thundered, horses pranced, and men carlessly trampled over the remains of the dead. From this hill a beautiful view could be obtained of the valley, and also of a goodly portion of the enemy's line of battle.

Our forces had all been concentrated on Tuesday night, save the Fifth and Sixth corps. The former arrived during the morning, and the latter soon after noon. They were all massed immediately behind our centre.

Whether or no it was Gen. MEADE's intention to attack, I cannot say, but he was hardly ready for it before the afternoon of yesterday. The day had become almost dull. Skirmishing was now and then brisk, and the sharpshooters in the steeples and belfreys of the churches persistently blazed away at officers and artillery horses. It was by a sharpshooter in a barn just opposite WADSWORTH's Division, yesterday, that Capt. SPYKER, of the Fifth Maine Battery, got hit. A bullet passed through both legs below the knee, inflicting a severe, but not dangerous wound.

At 2½ o'clock, Gen. MEADE had received sufficient assurances to justify him in the belief that the rebels were concentrating their circa on our left flank, which all felt to be secure under the protection of the invincible Third corps. Our line was immediately strengthened on that flank, Gen. SICKLES' corps being sent to its support, and several batteries from the reserve being brought out and placed in position.

At about 4½ o'clock P. M., the enemy sent his first compliments by a salvo of artillery, his first shells falling uncomfortably near Gen. MEADE's Headquarters. From this hour forth to 8½ o'clock, occurred by all odds the most sanguinary engagements yet chronicled in the annals of the war, considering its short duration. The artillery attack which was made by the enemy on the left and centre was rapidly followed by the advance of his infantry. The Third corps received the attack with great coolness. The rebels at once made for our flank, and kept moving heavy columns in that direction. This necessitated support, which was quickly given by the Fifth Corps. The division of Gen. BARNES being sent to the right, and that of Gen. AYRES, regulars, to the left, with Gen. CRAWFORD in reserve.

The battle now became perfectly fearful. The armies engaged each other at very short range, and for three long hours the war of musketry was incessant. I have heard more noise, louder crashes, in other battles, but I never saw or heard of such desperate tenacious fighting as took place on this flank. The enemy would often bring up suddenly a heavy column of men, and force our line back, only to be in turn forced back by our own line of glittering steel. Our gallant columns covered themselves with glory over and over again. They fought a superior force in numbers. The dispositions of the enemy were very rapid, for look where you would on that field a body of rebels would be advancing. Our dispositions were equally rapid, and the enemy found more than their equal in such gallant veterans as SICKLES and BIRNEY and HUMPHREYS. At half-past six Gen. SICKLES was struck in the right leg by a piece of shell, and borne from the field. The injury was so great that amputation became necessary, and it was performed successfully—the limb being taken off below the knee.

The struggle grew hotter and hotter. The Second corps was called on for aid, and though its own position was strongly threatened, yet the First division, formerly Gen. HANCOCK's flung themselves into the fight with desperation, and after a long and obstinate conflict the enemy slowly and sullenly gave way. In this last charge the brigade of Gen. CARDWELL, Second corps, and that of Col. SWEITZER, from the Fifth corps, won great honors. The charges made by our men deserve mention, but want of time forbids. The rebels made frequent attempts to capture our artillery, and at one time had WATSON's battery in their possession, but it was retaken in a furious charge by BIRNEY's division.

The battle lasted till fully 8½ o'clock, when the enemy fell back to his old position, and left our veterans the unmanglated victors of that field. Our pickets were thrown out, and our lines covered most of the field, including a great number of the enemy's dead and wounded.

I visited some portions of the line by moonlight and can bear personal witness to the terrific ferocity of the battle. In front of some of our brigades, who had good protection from stone walls or fences, the rebel dead laid piled in lines like wheaves of hay. In front of Gen. WEED's—the Philadelphia—brigade, they lay so thick as to literally cover the ground. Not far from here was found the body of Gen. BARKSDALE, that once haughty and violent rebel, who craved as a dying boon a cup of water and a mouthful from an ambulance-boy. He is literally cut to pieces with wounds, and must die.

A great and magnificent feature of this fight is the splendid use of artillery. Though our line of battle was only a mile and a half long, yet almost every battery belonging to the Army of the Potomac was present or been engaged. Every one of the reserve batteries was brought into action, the positions for our being numerous. The enemy also used artillery largely, but not to near so great an extent as we did. From this they suffered immensely, and especially on the left, where canister was largely used. I believe we lost no artillery, unless it was two or three disabled pieces, though it was very wonderful we did not considering how the enemy's forces were piled on to them. Some of their skirmishers were literally blown away from the muzzles of our guns.

Our losses at this hour cannot be computed, but for two days' fighting they are very heavy. We mourn the loss of many valuable officers, but they have been amply avenged in the hecatombs of rebel dead, who lie piled along the lines.

Between 10 o'clock and midnight a consultation was called by Gen. MEADE of all corps commanders, and after deliberation it was unanimously decided to maintain our present positions at all hazards, and fight as long as there was a man left.

The death of Lieut. Gen. LONGSTREET is reported by prisoners taken from his corps. I know of no other authority for it.

The enemy withdrew his forces from the City of Gettysburgh yesterday, and occupies it now only with skirmishers. Our skirmishers advanced into it a short distance last night, and now hold considerably more than they did.

There is much doubt whether the enemy will renew the attack at daylight, but the expression on all hands is, "we are ready."

Capt. DAHLGREN, Volunteer Aid to Gen. PLEASANTON, made a daring scout into Hagerstown yesterday with twenty picked men, and captured more prisoners than he had men in his party. He also captured a dispatch bearer from JEFF. DAVIS to LEE, with dispatches of the greatest importance, the nature of which cannot to-day be properly disclosed. They have an important bearing on "coming events."

L. L. CROUNSE.

## YESTERDAY'S BATTLE.

**Our Special Telegrams from the Battle Field.**

GETTYSBURGH, Friday, July 3.

The third day's battle began this morning at 4 o'clock. It is now 7 o'clock, and a circle of fire of *musketry and artillery on the south side of Gettysburgh* describes the field of contest. The musketry fight is wholly within the woods; the artillery occupies the numerous areas of timber.

The attack was commenced by the rebels on our right. The fight there has been continuing, and the irregularity of the firing—now and continuing for a while, and then heavy and continuous—indicates reinforcements of both sides.

*The men of this army are in the best of spirits, and the general officers feel confident of the result.* The battle has been planned and thus far fought by Gen. MEADE with equal prudence (ably and energetically assisted by Gen. BUTTERFIELD, who has not left the Army of the Potomac) and courage.

The day is now overcast, and the air damp and cool. The sky threatens rain, and a fog already obscures the outer edge of the field of battle.

QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL, A. M.

Gen. BARKSDALE, of Miss., wounded yesterday, is lying dead within our lines. The rumor of the death of LONGSTREET, brought by rebel prisoners yesterday, is confirmed by prisoners taken this morning. LONGSTREET's and HILL's corps are said to be fighting on the right; EWELL's in front. 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

Sixteen hundred prisoners, thus far during the engagement, have been sent to the rear, and more are here.

What the result may be to-day cannot now be predicted. HANCOCK, HOWARD, SICKLES, WARREN, GIBBON and all the general officers have given the highest evidence to-day of capacity, energy and spirit.

Important dispatches have been captured by Capt. DAHLGREN and the gallant scout KEENE, from JEFF. DAVIS and GEORGE to Gen. LEE. They indicate anxiety for the position of Richmond. Both decline to send LEE the reinforcements from BRAGG he asked for. WILKESON.

## NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 3.

The information received here is that the battle at Gettysburgh last night was extremely fierce and stubborn. Heavy and determined assaults were made by the rebels, which were gallantly met by our troops.

This morning at daylight the contest was spiritedly renewed. Our army drove the enemy, who in turn drove ours, the fighting being desperately severe, and the fiercest, probably, of the war.

Prisoners report that LONGSTREET was killed, and this seems to be confirmed by later intelligence.

Col. CROSS, of New-Hampshire, and Gen. ZEROE, of New-York, are among the killed.

Gen. SICKLES, it is said, was wounded, and had his leg amputated on the field.

Gen. BARKSDALE, of the rebel army, is killed, and his body is our possession.

The latest intelligence received here was up to 11 o'clock to-day.

Rebel mail matter was captured. Among the letters, it is reported, is a letter from JEFF. DAVIS to LEE, saying he could send him no more troops as RICHMOND was seriously threatened.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 3.

Gen. LONGSTREET is reported killed, but there is no confirmation.

NOTHING OF IMPORTANCE ADDITIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 4—4 A. M.

The latest official information received from Gen. MEADE is up 12½ o'clock Friday noon. All was quiet at that hour.

Considerable firing both of artillery and infantry had taken place in various parts of our lines up to that time, and *several hundred prisoners had been taken* since morning.

## NEWS RECEIVED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 3.

A special dispatch to FORNEY's *Press* dated Hanover, 1 P. M., and Washington, July 3, says:

"At 10 this morning our forces opened on about *5,000 rebels, who advanced on the field at daybreak,* for the purpose of plundering our dead.

The rebels hastily retreated. The fight lasts for two hours, the most terrible of the war. The loss on both sides was heavy. Gen. SICKLES was wounded severely. His right leg was amputated, and he is doing well. A desperate battle rages."

## THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

### REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, July 3.

There is great excitement here to know the result of the battle fought yesterday and last night between Gen. MEADE and LEE's army.

Persons at Columbia and Bainbridge, and in the neighborhood of York, heard distinctly the roar of artillery. At times it was rapid and heavy.

At daylight this morning it was again renewed. The battle must have been in the neighborhood of Gettysburgh.

Telegraphic communication has been reopened with Baltimore, by way of the Northern Central Railroad.

There have been no movements in this Department worth mentioning.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, July 3.

The city is in the greatest state of suspense. All rebel infantry and detachments of cavalry, under JENKINS, JONES and FITZ HUGH LEE, have disappeared from the front, and travel has been resumed between this city and Carlisle. Nothing is yet known as to the result, but the impression prevails that the great decisive battle of the campaign has been fought in the neighborhood of Cashtown.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 3.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin* from Harrisburgh says:

Nothing is yet known as to results, but the impression prevails that the great decisive battle of the campaign has been fought in the neighborhood of Cashtown, between Gettysburgh and Chambersburgh.

It is believed that we have suffered heavy losses in officers and men, but LEE is so crippled as to be placed on the defensive.

Yesterday Gen. MEADE assumed the offensive. The day before LEE had attacked MEADE, and was repulsed with heavy loss.

LEE holds a gap in South Mountain near Chambersburgh, through which he hopes to escape if defeated. A guard stationed at Bridge eighty-four on the Northern Central Railroad, heard firing in that *direction like that of flying artillery, whence it is* believed that PLEASANTON is again at work with his dashing cavalry, fighting for the possession of the Gap.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, July 3—Midnight.

A prominent citizen of Gettysburgh, who left there yesterday morning on a pass issued by Gen. EWELL to go to Hedlesburgh, met STUART, FITZHUGH LEE and WADE HAMPTON, with what he estimated at 10,000 cavalry, who were moving in the direction of Gettysburgh.

Their officers told him that LEE had no intention of leaving Pennsylvania, but was going to remain here until his army was destroyed or victorious. He arrived here this evening, the enemy making no effort to detain him.

Two militia men from Susquehanna County were killed this evening at Camp Curtin by lightning.

A dispatch from Loudon this morning states that yesterday the rebels left Chambersburgh, taking the road in the direction of Gettysburgh. Before leaving, they burned the depot and workshops belonging to the railroad. Loudon is fourteen miles west of Chambersburgh.

The enemy also evacuated Shippensburgh yesterday, moving in the same direction.

Everything seems to show that LEE has his whole army concentrated between Cashtown and Gettysburgh.

The train that left Carlisle at seven o'clock this evening, brought down twenty-four rebel deserters who had come in from the mountains. They know nothing about the result of the battle, but state that both armies are fighting with great desperation.

Firing was heard from daylight up to three o'clock this afternoon, at different points down the river.

### REPORTS FROM COLUMBIA, PENN.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 3.

The *Evening Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

COLUMBIA, Penn., Friday, July 3.

Capt. ROBBINS, of Philadelphia, who was captured near Gettysburgh and paroled, has arrived here.

He reports that yesterday, beyond York, a courier from Gen. MEADE to Gen. GREEN stopped at a house to have his horse fed.

The women in the house became alarmed, and blew a horn to collect the neighbors; when the courier, fearing that the noise would reach the rebels, threatened them if they did not desist.

At this moment the owner of the house arrived, and, taking the courier for a rebel, drew a pistol and killed him.

The courier's dispatches were subsequently sent to Baltimore, very leisurely, instead of to Harrisburgh.

Capt. ROBBINS says that numbers of people in York and Adams Counties offered every possible assistance to the rebels, pointing out to them the property of Union citizens and of the Government, and showing them the roads.

Heavy and continuous artillery firing was heard yesterday afternoon and last night in the direction of Dover, eight miles northwest of York.

### REPORTS FROM WRIGHTSVILLE, PENN.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 3.

The *Press*, of this city, has the following special dispatch:

WRIGHTSVILLE, Penn, Thursday, July 2, Twelve o'clock—Midnight.

Our forces are KNOWN to have gained upon the enemy until 6 o'clock this afternoon.

Since 5 o'clock the firing has been much heavier and more rapid, indicating a general engagement before this entire article.

The rebel force is concentrated on South Mountain, toward Carlisle, six miles north of Gettysburgh.

Gen. SLOCUM's corps passed York in the direction of Dover, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It is in the rear of the enemy.

The second army corps moved up from Hanover at 5 o'clock this morning.

The reported burning of Gettysburgh is unfounded.

### REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 3.

A gentleman from Patton, twenty-six miles from Baltimore, says that cannonading was heard there *from noon yesterday until nine o'clock last night.*

The cannonading was very heavy and was renewed again at daylight this morning with great force. It is positively known, however, that there was no

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

## THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

### CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH.

**Pyrotechnic Display—Military Parade—Orators of the Day, &c.**

The Eighty-seventh Anniversary of our National Independence takes place to-day. Notwithstanding the war, and the anxiety that all loyal men feel for the triumph of our arms, arrangements for a fitting celebration of our Natal day have not been forgotten. At noon the Veterans of 1812 will raise the National Standard on the Battery, and fire a salute; at sunrise a National salute of 34 guns will be discharged. At 8 o'clock A. M. [illegible]

THE MILITARY.

At least that part of the First division not gone to the war, will form in line on Fourteenth-street, and march down Broadway to the City Hall, where they will pay the honors of a marching salute to the Mayor and members of the Common Council. Maj.-Gen. CHARLES W. SANDFORD will be in command. The military display will not be so grand as usual, as the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Thirty-seventh, Fifty-fifth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first regiments are now away at the seat of war doing battle for the preservation of the Union.

THE PYROTECHNIC DISPLAY.

The display of fireworks will be equal, if it does not surpass anything of the kind ever attempted in this City. Messrs. EDGE & Co., of Jersey City, are the manufacturers. Subjoined is a list of the places where they will let off, and the names of the various bands that will be in attendance:

| | |
|---|---|
| City Hall | Cornell's Band |
| East Broadway and Grand-street | Hill's Band |
| Madison-square | Schenmiller's Band |
| Tompkins-square | Wannemaker's Band |
| West Broadway and Franklin-street | Hollival's Band |
| Liberty-square | Heller's Band |
| Broadway and Forty-third-street | Wannemaker's Band |
| Hammersley and Houston streets | Rebne's Band |
| Battery | Wallace's Band |
| Eighty-third-street and Third-avenue | Heller's Band |
| Mount Morris | Rubel's Band |
| Jackson-square | Rubel's Band |
| Tenth-avenue and Kingsbridge road | Sartori's Band |
| Marion and Spring streets | Wallace's Band |
| Thirty-fourth-st., between 8th and 9th aves. | Blind Band |

RANDALL'S ISLAND.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have so arranged that the children on Randall's Island shall endeavor to celebrate the "Fourth" with a proper amount of patriotism. Of their private purses the Commissioners have furnished torpedoes and crackers, and have arranged an interesting programme for the children.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Our poor insane have not been forgotten in the arrangements for the general rejoicing, an appropriation having been made expressly for the entertainment of the poor demented creatures.

ORATIONS.

At the Academy of Music Gov. SEYMOUR will deliver an oration, assisted by Hon. JOEL PARKER, Governor of New-Jersey; Hon. THOS. H. SEYMOUR, Ex-Governor of Connecticut; RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., and Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, of Ohio. All of which will be under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic Association. At Tammany Hall, the orator of the day will be Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, and an original poem will also be read by Mr. HENRY C. MORFORD.

TRINITY CHURCH CHIMES.

Mr. JAMES E. AYLIFFE, the well-known bell ringer of Trinity Church, will ring the following tunes upon the bells at 6 A. M. and 12 M.:

No. 1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
No. 2. "Hail Columbia."
No. 3. "Yankee Doodle."
No. 4. "Old Dog Tray."
No. 5. Grand Medley, arranged expressly for Trinity Church Chimes by GEORGE F. BRISTOW.
No. 6. "Evening Bells."
No. 7. Air by DE BERIOT.
No. 8. "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."
No. 9. "Last Rose of Summer."
No. 10. "[illegible]" with variations in major and minor keys, arranged for Trinity Chimes, by GEO. F. BRISTOW.
No. 11. Airs from "Child of the Regiment."
No. 12. "Star Spangled Banner."
No. 13. "Blue Bells of Scotland."
No. 14. "Home, Sweet Home."
No. 15. "Hail Columbia."
No. 16. "Yankee Doodle."

EXCURSIONS.

Those who wish to escape from the heat and dust of the City, and noise of the fire-crackers, have an admirable opportunity of doing so. By referring to our advertising columns it will be found that there are excursions to all places of popular resort within an easy distance of New-York. In most instances the excursionists will be enabled to return in ample time to witness the fireworks.

THE THEATRES.

At Niblo's Garden, this evening, JOHN BROUGHAM's romantic drama of "The Duke's Motto" will be performed, Mr. WHEATLEY appearing in his celebrated character of *Capt. Henri de Lagardere*.

"Sarah, the Hebrew; or, the Dream of Destiny," will be the attraction at Barnum's Museum, together with Gen. Tom Thumb, his wife, Commodore Nutt, and all the other attractions for which Mr. BARNUM is celebrated.

## Army and Navy Movements.

THE FOURTH.

The following is understood to be the programme in local army and naval circles for the celebration of the Fourth of July:

*First*—Salutes will be fired from Governor's Island, the Navy-yard cobdock, and the foreign vessels in port.

*Second*—United States men-of-war at anchor off the Navy-yard are to dress ship, and to read the Declaration of Independence.

*Third*—No work is to be performed in the different departments of the yard.

*Fourth*—Marine parade will take place, and the usual guard mount occur.

*Fifth*—Deserving sailors and soldiers will be given liberty,—being enjoined to refrain from excesses of all kinds.

*Sixth*—The day is to be observed generally in the army and navy as a holiday.

THE NEW STEAM CORVETTE SHENANDOAH.

This vessel, after a successful trial trip, arrived at Boston on Tuesday, and dropped anchor off the Navy-yard. The *Shenandoah* is the last of the twelve new steam sloops recently constructed at the various navy-yards. She has never been under sail, but propelled by steam alone. She made twelve knots with ease. She is a splendid vessel in every respect. Her tonnage is 1,500 tons, and she requires a ship's company of 200 men. Her armament is as follows: one 150-pounder pivot-gun and one 100-pounder pivot-gun amidships, one 11-inch Dahlgren, one 30-pounder pivot-gun in forecastle, four 30-pounder howitzers. The following is a list of her officers: Captain, DAN. B. RIDGELEY; Lieutenant-Commander, J. S. Sterrett; Lieutenant and Master, S. W. Nichols; Chief Engineer, James W. Thomson; Assistant Paymaster, C. M. Guild; Surgeon, J. McMaster; Acting Master, J. W. Benton; Ensigns, H. C. Taylor, Yates Stirling; Acting Ensigns, H. S. Borden, Wm. H. Brice; First Assistant Engineer, J. M. Hobby; Second Assistant Engineers, D. P. McCartney, J. F. Mellcher; Third Assistant Engineers, F. Joundrow, D. M. Fulmer, J. W. Gardner, R. M. Hodgson; Captain's Clerk, J. S. Bettes; Paymaster's Clerk, Chas. C. Thomson; Acting Master's Mates, L. H. White, J. A. Bullard, H. Miller; Boatswain, James H. Polly; Gunner, Wm. Hardison.

## Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

At the regular semi-monthly meeting of this Board yesterday, the receipts of the last two weeks were stated to have been $350 36. The weekly statement of the Board shows the inmates of the various institutions under their charge, on the 20th of June, to have been 6,200; admitted since, 1,802. Total 8,002. Of whom 42 have died, 1,476 have been discharged, 376 sent to Blackwell's Island, and 10 sent to the State Prison, leaving 6,159 on hand the 27th of June. Of these, 1,270 are in the Almshouse, 771 in the Workhouse, 806 in the Lunatic Asylum, 650 in Bellevue Hospital, 680 in the Island Hospital, 902 on Randall's Island and the remainder in the various other institutions under the charge of the Commissioners.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE LATE COL. M. K. BRYAN.—A meeting of the friends, residents of this City, was held at the Park Hotel on Thursday, to make arrangements for participating in the reception of the remains. A Committee, consisting of Aldermen TRACEY, JOHNSON and CONELL, of Albany, the late residence of deceased, were invited to be present. The remains are daily expected from New-Orleans, and an invitation is extended to all Albanians, now residents at New-York, and to all friends of the deceased in the City, to join in the honors, of which due notice will be given. The Common Council have taken action in the matter, and this is eminently proper, the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth having been largely recruited in and officered from New-York. After the reception here, the remains will be surrendered to the authorities of Albany.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—The Sunday Excursion trains on the Harlem Railroad have succeeded beyond the expectations of those interested. The facilities afforded for the enjoyment of the country at inconsiderable cost are liberally patronized. Those who have not the chance of visiting the delightful scenery of Lake Mahopac during the week, can do so on Sunday by the 8½ A. M. train, which returns to the City the same evening.

# THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

## THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

**Report of the Special Committee of the Common Council.**

The Special Committee to whom was referred the annexed resolution directing them "to examine and report at as early a day as practicable, all the information they may be enabled to obtain, touching the administration of the Street Department, during the pendency of the controversy for the control of the office by Messrs. Devlin and Conover," &c., respectfully

REPORT:

That immediately after their appointment, they proceeded to discharge the duty intrusted to them, though not without serious misgivings as to their ability to perform satisfactorily such duties, owing to the lapse of time since the controversy alluded to in the resolution had terminated, and the apprehension that all, or at least many of the papers connected therewith, had either been lost, mislaid, or had ceased to exist, and that some, if not many of the participants, other than the principals in the struggle for the occupancy and control of the Street Department, at the period alluded to, whose testimony it might be essential for the Committee to obtain, in order to arrive at a proper and satisfactory conclusion, would, upon being sought for, be found to have passed from their jurisdiction.

Your committee, also, participating in a feeling they believe to be general, were at first decidedly adverse to taking any measure designed either directly or indirectly to cause a reopening of the controversy, feeling assured that no benefit or advantage would inure to the public therefrom, and that, in all probability, the examination, if once commenced, would result in the expenditure of much time and labor on the part of the committee, and be productive of no positive result of importance sufficient to warrant them in undertaking the examination.

The Committee are also willing to admit that they were, as they believe in common with the great majority of our citizens, deeply prejudiced against both the principal actors in the controversy—a prejudice which owed its existence to the forcible and unwarranted attempt of one of them to usurp the powers and prerogatives of the City Government, in seeking to obtain possession of a responsible and lucrative city or charter office, by appointment from the Governor of the State, in derogation of the rights of the corporate authorities of this City—while the impressions remaining upon the minds of your Committee, respecting the other claimant, were of the most vivid description, and were of a character adverse to his reputation as a man of probity. These impressions were produced by perusing the expose of alleged malpractices in the said office of Street Commissioner, as contained in reports made from time to time in the Common Council by the then Comptroller, and the mutual criminations and recriminations of the respective contestants. Nothing but the express and peremptory directions embodied in the resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen would have induced them to forego their inclination to abandon the whole subject ere the investigation was commenced.

Influenced solely by the feelings and motives above mentioned, they overcame their reluctance to commence the investigation, and at their preliminary meeting they determined upon their course of procedure in conducting the examination, and for obvious reasons concluded to commence by summoning before them Mr. Charles Devlin, the person appointed by the then Mayor and Board of Aldermen to fill the vacancy in the office of Street Commissioner, occasioned by the death of Joseph S. Taylor, and obtain his evidence, in connection with the subject under examination. As will appear, in the sequel, the course adopted was the proper one; it resulted in placing in their possession facts entirely unexpected by them; it enabled them to form a clear understanding of the merits of the controversy, and was instrumental in placing before Common Council and the public the acts of one of the contestants, in a light entirely different from that in which they have heretofore been regarded.

And here, in order to convey a proper understanding of the facts in the case, to the members of the Common Council, who, in all probability, have forgotten all but the principal incidents, a condensed history of the controversy may not be out of place or uninteresting.

Joseph S. Taylor was elected to the office of Street Commissioner in November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, after a very close and exciting canvass, entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and retained the office until [illegible], one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, when he died.

On the thirteenth day of the same month, the Governor of the State, John A. King, in the spirit of ill-timed and officious intermeddling in the municipal affairs of this City that characterized the ever-memorable State Legislature and Executive of that year, and which has been productive of results the most unfortunate and calamitous to the interests of the City, pecuniarily and otherwise, appointed Daniel D. Conover to the vacancy occasioned by Joseph S. Taylor's death, and on the sixteenth day of the same month the Board of Aldermen, on the nomination of the Mayor, confirmed the appointment of Charles Devlin to the said office.

Then arose the contest for the possession of the office between the rival claimants; Mr. Devlin, as the appointee of the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen, by authority conferred in the charter of the City, battling both for the control of the office and at the same time the chartered rights of the Corporation; Mr. Conover, with a personal [illegible] by all the powers of the State, disputing the claim of Mr. Devlin and the City to the office. The contest was finally brought to a close by a decision in the Court of Appeals, triumphantly vindicating the rights of the people of the City to the enjoyment of self-government, by deciding unanimously in favor of Mr. Devlin, the appointee of the City authorities.

Upon the decease of Mr. Taylor, and pending the appointment of his successor by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, the then Deputy Street Commissioner, Charles Turner, continued in possession, and discharged the duties of the office; and upon the installation of Mr. Devlin, the affairs of the department were restored to their ordinary position and wonted routine, and would have continued so, but for the discreditable subsequent proceedings of Mr. Conover, and his aiders and abettors.

It was evidently Mr. Conover's proper course to refrain from anything like active interference in the affairs of the office, and to await the decision of the legal tribunals having cognizance of the question in dispute, before proceeding to take any steps towards interfering with the possession and control of the office. But he chose to pursue a contrary course, and on the eighteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, backed by a posse of the Metropolitan or State Police, acting under color of a decision from some partisan Judge or tribunal, and accompanied by a bevy of the subordinates of his own appointment, seized Mr. Devlin and incarcerated him in Eldridge-street jail; Mr. Turner, his Deputy, was forcibly ejected from the office, and Mr. Conover at once duly installed at head of the Street Department, assuming the title of Street Commissioner of the City of New-York, claiming to act for and on behalf of the City authorities although appointed by a power entirely foreign, certainly inimical to them, and against their earnest and repeated efforts to the contrary, and so continued to act until finally disposed of by a decision in the Court of Appeals, adverse to his assumption, and the assumptions of those [illegible].

Pending the decision of the Court, matters remained in the condition above stated—the office, with all its books, accounts, vouchers, &c., remaining in the possession, and under the sole and undisputed control, of a usurper, and withal, a bitter and unrelenting political, if not personal, adversary of the appointee of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen—no effort being made by Mr. Devlin to obtain possession thereof during the pendency of the trial for the title of the office. In the meantime no pains were spared, or expedient left untried, calculated to undermine the confidence of the public in the honesty and integrity of the claimant of the city, which was not resorted to and taken advantage of, by the incumbent to influence the action of the Courts, or failing in that, to effect the removal of his rival, by the same authority that created him. Failing to succeed in the former, the latter expedient was resorted to, with more success, for, on the twelfth day of April eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, the Mayor suspended Mr. Devlin, upon charges furnished by Mr. Conover, and preferred at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Aldermen. On the nineteenth Mr. Devlin was removed, and Mr. Edward Cooper, one of the relatives of the Mayor, was nominated and confirmed in his place, at the same meeting of the Board.

It will be borne in mind that the Mayor, from whom Mr. Devlin received his appointment, and the Board of Aldermen that confirmed it, had ceased to exist, their respective terms of office having expired, and in their places were elected officers as bitterly hostile to Mr. Devlin, politically, as Mr. Conover himself.

The foregoing will serve to recall to the minds of the members of the present Common Council the leading incidents connected with this one, of the many other much to be regretted and over-officious interferences of the Legislature and Executive of the State, during the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, in the municipal government of this City—an interference, in this instance, pronounced to be illegal by the highest judicial tribunal in the State, a decision, which it is to be hoped, will forever deter others from undertaking such unauthorized and unconstitutional assumptions of Executive power.

Your Committee, in pursuing their investigations, have ascertained the following facts, which are given in order to exhibit the discreditable irregularities that characterized the removal of Mr. Devlin, immediately after the decision of the Court of Appeals, conferring upon him the title to the office of Street Commissioner, and will also tend to exhibit the unrelenting malignity that characterized the subsequent proceedings of his enemies.

The decision in question was rendered on the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; on the twelfth, the Mayor transmitted a message to the Board of Aldermen removing Mr. Devlin, and asking the concurrence of the Board in such removal. On the same day Mr. Devlin, in a communication to the Board protesting against his removal except for cause, claimed to be heard before the Board in answer to any charges the Mayor might prefer against him. He also claimed that he be served with a copy of such charges, that time be allowed him for defence, and that he be represented by counsel. On the fifteenth day of the same month (three days after the suspension and attempted removal of Mr. Devlin), the Mayor preferred certain charges against him, which were referred to a Special Committee appointed to consider the subject of his removal, together with his claim to be heard in his defence. On the nineteenth, at the very next meeting of the Board, the said Special Committee reported as follows:

"The Special Committee to whom was referred the communication from his Honor the Mayor, suspending Charles Devlin from the office of Street Commissioner upon charges preferred against him, several petitions asking for his removal, together with a communication from Charles Devlin on the subject, respectfully

REPORT:

That they have carefully considered the matters so referred, and from the nature of the charges they have agreed not to enter into a detailed investigation of the proofs and documents, and of examining any witnesses on the subject, for the following reasons:

*First*. The Board having, by resolution, instructed your Committee to report on the subject on the nineteenth instant, (this evening,) they could not in the short space of time allowed them open the case and examine the charges preferred, and give the party accused an opportunity of being heard in his defence, an inalienable right guaranteed by our Constitution and laws to the humblest citizen charged with the commission of crime.

*Second*. To enter into a thorough examination of the charges would occupy several weeks, if not months, thereby causing a lengthy controversy, and causing an unnecessary interruption in the public business of that department.

*Third*. This department having been for nearly a year distracted and inoperative, by the litigation to decide the right of appointment of Street Commissioner, the public works connected therewith have been neglected, and the property of the City impaired to a great extent; necessity, therefore, imperatively demands that this important branch of our City Government should now be put into active operation without any further delay.

*Fourth*. Your Committee are fully satisfied that the twenty-first section of the Charter of 1857, which provides as follows: "The Mayor shall have the power to remove for cause, during any recess of the Common Council, and by and with the consent of the Aldermen, to remove any of the heads of the departments, except the Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation," gives the Mayor and Board of Aldermen full control over the appointment or removal of the heads of the department in question.

For the foregoing reasons, your Committee have concluded to submit the whole matter back to the Board for such action as may be considered necessary, and for the best interests of the City."

The report was accepted by the Board, the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and was immediately followed by the adoption of a preamble and resolution concurring in the action of the Mayor, in removing Mr. Devlin from the office of Street Commissioner.

A perusal of the above report of the Special Committee, with the subsequent action of the Board in removing Mr. Devlin, first impressed your Committee with the idea that possibly other and greater injustice had been done him, and determined them to pursue their investigations further, with a view of confirming or dissipating such impressions.

*They reasoned thus: If the Mayor and Board of Aldermen*, in the exercise of a power or prerogative conferred upon them by the Charter—the existence of which had been denied, entirely ignored—and the exercise of which they had virtually been deprived of by the State authorities in the appointment of Mr. Conover, could or would, immediately upon being reinvested with such power or prerogative through the instrumentality of Mr. Devlin—who, unaided and alone, for a period of nearly twelve months, conducted a suit at law through all its stages, and at his own personal cost and expense, until it was finally decided in his and their favor—remove from office him to whom they were indebted for the restoration of the right, it was not to be expected that those who had persistently denied the existence of this power or prerogative, would deal more leniently with him whom they regarded, and very justly so, as their unrelenting opponent, the only obstacle in their way for securing place and power. In other words, if the Mayor and Board of Aldermen denied or failed to give Mr. Devlin the opportunity to be heard in his own defence, after placing in their hands the power to become his accusers and judges, and removed him unheard, from the office his personal efforts placed at their disposal, thus becoming himself the first victim of a power he had done so much to create, or at least confirm in them—those from whom he had wrested the power—those who had denied it to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, and claimed the right to exercise it themselves—could not, on the same principle, be regarded as acting in a reprehensible manner, by doing him still greater wrong and injustice, and heaping still greater indignity upon him—in fact, that he could not expect justice or consideration from his enemies, when justice and consideration were denied him by his friends, or those who should have been his friends.

Accordingly, your Committee determined to take up the charges preferred by the Mayor, as before stated, on the fifteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and which contain the essence of all the allegations of fraud ever made against him by those interested in defaming his character, in the order in which they were made, and give Mr. Devlin the opportunity to disprove them, if in his power to do so.

They are as follows:

*First Charge.*

On February twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, a warrant upon the Chamberlain was drawn in the handwriting of said J. B. Smith, purporting to be for a curb and gutter in Thirty-sixth-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, for the sum of three thousand seven hundred and forty-two dollars and eighty-six cents, in favor of Henry Bigelow, assignee. On the back of the warrant, in the handwriting of the said Smith, are the words: "Pay to the order of Charles Devlin," signed A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, and indorsed Charles Devlin, assignee, in the handwriting of said Devlin. This warrant was deposited by Devlin to his credit in the Bowery Bank, and was paid by the Chamberlain.

An inspection of the books and documents in the Comptroller's and Street Commissioner's offices, show, that there was no contract or work on Thirty-sixth-street, between the avenues aforesaid, with which Henry Bigelow, as assignee or otherwise, or Charles Devlin, as assignee or otherwise, had any connection. Upon inquiry it is ascertained that Henry Bigelow, named in the warrant, had no connection therewith; that he did not procure it, nor at any time have the same in his possession; that he never indorsed it nor delivered it to said Devlin; and there can be no doubt that said warrant was procured by Devlin, through the agency of the said J. B. Smith, fraudulently, and with full knowledge that no work was ever done for the amount, and that nothing was due whatever to said Bigelow or to himself upon the account pretended.

*Reply to Charge Number One.*

In reply to charge number one, Mr. Devlin says: That it had been for years the customary for various parties to cash for a discount of warrants issued by the Comptroller in payment of claims against the Corporation, and for the payment of which there may not be at the time sufficient funds in the Treasury. He had for several years cashed the warrants when his friends would [illegible] the warrant, Mr. Devlin required that the Comptroller should [illegible] to him. This was done by Mr. Flagg himself, while Mr. Devlin was in the Comptroller's office, and in his presence. Mr. Devlin was [illegible] by John O'Toole to cash the warrant, but before doing so went to Mr. Flagg personally with O'Toole, to have the payment made to Devlin; Flagg holding the assignment. The proceeds of the warrant was entered upon the journal of Devlin, folio one hundred and ninety-two, to the credit of J. B. Smith, and appears on the credit of the account with Smith on the ledger, folio fifty. The debit side of the same account shows the sums of money, and the various dates, paid by Devlin to J. B. Smith for this amount. Most of the payments to Smith were made in checks, which went regularly through bank and now in possession of Devlin, having gone through bank, paid and canceled.

The contract on which the payment purported to be made was unknown to Devlin, he acting in good faith and suspecting no wrong under the circumstances of his receiving the warrant.

*Second Charge.*

On the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, a warrant upon the Chamberlain was drawn in the handwriting of the said J. B. Smith, purporting to be on account for the curb and gutter of Fifty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, for the sum of two thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars and eighteen cents, in favor of said Charles Devlin, and is endorsed by said Charles Devlin, in his handwriting. This warrant was deposited by said Devlin, to his credit, in the Bowery Bank, and was paid by the Chamberlain.

There was no contract, whatever, upon which this money, or any part of it, was payable; and there is no entry in any book in the Comptroller's office on the subject, except in the check book and a book called the audit book, which is a journal into which entries are made in the handwriting of said J. B. Smith. The entry in the audit book has a check mark, and also the figures twenty-nine in the handwriting of said J. B. Smith, which indicate that the entry was posted to twenty-nine of the ledger.

An examination of the ledger shows no such account at that page, or any other.

Nothing can be more conclusive than these facts. The money was obtained without the slightest right to it, and the warrant was drawn to Devlin's own order, and was indorsed by him.

*Reply to Charge Number Two.*

This warrant was presented by James B. Smith to Charles Devlin, and was accompanied by an assignment authorizing the payment of the money due on the pretended contract to be made to Smith. Smith retained the assignment as directed by Law, to be filed in the office of the Comptroller. Without this assignment, Mr. Flagg had no business to sign the check. Mr. Devlin had no means of examining the affairs of the Finance Department, for the purpose of knowing whether there was or was not such an amount due on the contract named, or whether there was or was not such a contract, he only knew that Smith held such an assignment as was satisfactory to Mr. Flagg. Mr. Devlin gave to J. B. Smith on the twentieth day of March, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, his check on Bowery Bank, payable to the order of Smith, which check has been exhibited to your Committee duly canceled and marked by the Bank as paid. The check is for the sum of two thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars.

Subsequent to the purchase by Devlin of this warrant, he (Devlin) addressed a letter to Mr. Flagg, requesting that the assignments made by the parties to J. B. Smith, and whose warrants he was in the habit of purchasing, should be delivered to him as his security, in case the original parties should ever claim the payment. To this letter Mr. Flagg returned the following answer:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, (No. 5 Hall of Records,) NEW-YORK, May 4, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Your attention is called to the latter part of section twenty-two of the amended Charter, which states: "All money drawn from the City Treasury shall be upon vouchers for the expenditure thereof, examined and allowed by the Auditor, and approved by the Comptroller, and filed in his office."

Also to section thirty-eight, in regard to contracts and supplies to be furnished.

A strict compliance with the terms of these sections will be required before payments from the Treasury, and no vouchers will be permitted to be taken from this Department after being filed. Yours respectfully,

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

The vouchers now so valuable to Mr. Devlin cannot be found. The above letter satisfied him, and he continued to cash warrants and claims, as he and others had previously done.

*Third Charge.*

On the eighth of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, a warrant was drawn upon the Chamberlain in the handwriting of the said J. B. Smith, purporting to be for the balance due for the construction of a sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, for the sum of three hundred and fifty-four dollars and thirty cents, in favor of the Bowery Bank, assignees. Said warrant was indorsed "Pay Charles Devlin, Esq., or order, Enoch Dean, President," and by Charles Devlin in his handwriting. This warrant was paid by the Chamberlain.

At the same time that this warrant was issued, there was obtained from the Comptroller's office, upon the same pretended claim for money due for said sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, an assessment bond for two thousand four hundred dollars. In the margin of the book from which said warrant was taken, it appears in the handwriting of said Smith that the pretended sewer was between Second and Third avenues. The only sewer in that locality was completed and paid for as early as one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four—the contractor being J. Lynch—and neither the Bowery Bank nor Charles Devlin had any interest therein, nor had said Bowery Bank or Charles Devlin, either as assignee or otherwise, in October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, or at any other time, any interest in any contract for a sewer in any part of Thirty-eighth-street, or in any money to be paid thereon.

*Reply to Charge Number Three.*

The warrant mentioned in this charge was never received by Devlin for, nor on any account of his own. He acted for several years as the agent of the Bowery Bank in finishing and working contracts, making for them collections on the same from the City. His transactions in this particular were frequent and extensive, and his usual custom was to collect and pass the warrants to the bank. The check here referred to was drawn to the order of "Bowery Bank," and by "Enoch Dean, Pres." indorsed, "Pay Charles Devlin or order." With this warrant Mr. Devlin paid a note held by the Bowery Bank against J. B. Smith for the same amount. No portion of this amount ever came into the hands of Charles Devlin.

As for the bond of two thousand four hundred dollars mentioned in the latter part of this charge, Mr. Devlin had no knowledge of the same, (see above.) The charge contains insinuations that Mr. Devlin had ever received the bond or any portion of it.

*Fourth Charge.*

On October nine, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, a warrant was drawn upon the Chamberlain in the handwriting of the said J. B. Smith, purporting to be for the balance due for regulating Forty-second-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, in favor of the Bowery Bank, assignee. It is indorsed with the words, "Pay Charles Devlin, Esq., or order, Enoch Dean, President," and with the name of Charles Devlin in his handwriting. This warrant was paid by the Chamberlain. At the same time that this warrant was obtained there was delivered to John Branigan, who also indorsed the warrant, and assumed bond for four thousand eight hundred dollars, executed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and payable in the Bowery Bank or order. This bond was given ostensibly for the same account, and the said last mentioned warrant, and it is believed was delivered by said Branigan as said Dean to said Charles Devlin.

The original contract for the work last aforesaid, namely, the regulation of Forty-second-street, between Tenth avenue and Hudson River, was made with J. B. Morrell and came to W. A. Cummings as assignee; said Cummings assigned said contract to the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, and on the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the balance due thereon, namely, the sum of seven thousand dollars, was paid to the said Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.

Neither Charles Devlin nor the Bowery Bank ever had anything to do with this contract as assignee or otherwise, and never had any right to any money due thereon. They certainly had no right to such money after the payment in full as aforesaid.

*Reply to Charge Number Four.*

This charge gives no amount to the warrant. No sum is mentioned as to the amount of the warrant.

Mr. Devlin assures your Committee that he has no knowledge of the warrant referred to; and if such warrant was paid, and his indorsement be upon it, a full explanation can be furnished when a description of it be given. But the charge furnishes no information to Mr. Devlin as to what particular warrant is referred to. The charge expresses only a belief that the assessment bond was delivered to Devlin. He holds no such bond, and believes that such a one has never been executed.

*Fifth Charge.*

On October 9, 1857, a warrant was drawn on the Chamberlain in the handwriting of the said J. B. Smith, purporting to be for the balance due for work on Seventy-eighth-street, between third and Fifth avenues, for the sum of six hundred and ninety-three dollars and sixty-six cents, in favor of C. C. Ellis; said warrant is indorsed with the words "C. C. Ellis, per C. Devlin, Assignee," in the handwriting of Charles Devlin. These words are then stricken through with a pen, and the indorsement C. C. Ellis written above them. Below is the indorsement Charles Devlin in his handwriting. This warrant was paid by the Chamberlain.

At the date last mentioned, namely, October nine, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, no contract existed with C. C. Ellis for any work on Seventy-eighth-street, between the Third and Fifth avenues, or otherwise. There had been a contract with him for that work, but he had been paid in full on the eighteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

At the same time that the said warrant was issued, an assessment bond was also issued, ostensibly for the same account last aforesaid, for the sum of three thousand three hundred dollars.

No receipt can be found for either the warrant or the bond.

*Reply to Charge Number Five.*

This warrant was presented by J. B. Smith to Charles Devlin for the purpose of being cashed. Smith represented that he held an assignment from Ellis, and exhibited the same. Ellis indorsed the warrant, and the same was cashed by Devlin. When, in January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, some five months afterwards, it was discovered that Smith had perpetrated a fraud, Mr. Devlin voluntarily repaid this amount of six hundred and ninety-three dollars and sixty-six cents to relieve Mr. Ellis from his embarrassment in settling his accounts with the City.

The bond of three thousand three hundred dollars, mentioned in this count, never came into the hands of Devlin, who never had anything to do with it in any respect. Ellis, having received it, the bond was finally canceled by deducting the amount from the account of Ellis when he settled with the City. This charge is evidently malicious.

*Sixth Charge.*

On October nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, a warrant was drawn in the handwriting of the said J. B. Smith, purporting to be for amount collected for a sewer in Fortieth-street, for the sum of two thousand one hundred and forty-six dollars and sixty-five cents, in favor of the Bowery Bank. The warrant is indorsed with the words "Bowery Bank, Enoch Dean, President," in ink, and in pencil with the letters, "Wm. D. S. & Co." It has been ascertained that Charles Devlin received this warrant, and [illegible]. The warrant was afterwards paid by the Chamberlain. There was, in October last, no sewer constructing in Fortieth-street, and no contract therefor, in which the Bowery Bank, as assignee or otherwise, or Charles Devlin, [illegible] had any interest, or with which they or either of them had any connection, neither the Bowery Bank nor Charles Devlin have any right or claim to such warrant or the money obtained on it, or any part of it.

*Reply to Charge Number Six.*

There is no direct charge here against Mr. Devlin. Mr. Devlin had no knowledge of this warrant. He did not receive it, had nothing to do with it. [illegible] that this sixth charge is a fair specimen of the character of the whole batch of charges against him. A warrant is issued by the Comptroller to a bank, and "Wm. D. S. & Co." are presumed subsequently to have had it, and a reckless attempt is made to fasten the matter upon a party who had nothing to do with obtaining it. Convenient in a political contest, of the fierce character of that controversy, to avert the odium which should justly fall upon the guilty parties, upon the head of a political adversary.

Mr. Devlin justly inquires of your Committee why he should be allowed to suffer the imputation meant by this charge, when the statement of the facts of this same contains no allusion whatever to him.

*Seventh Charge.*

On the eleventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, a warrant upon the Chamberlain was drawn in the handwriting of said J. B. Smith, purporting to be for amount collected for construction of sewers on Forty-fourth-street, for the sum of five thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-one cents, in favor of John Fitzpatrick. It purports to be indorsed by Fitzpatrick, and certified underneath the indorsement of Fitzpatrick's name "Correct—Charles Devlin," in his handwriting. This warrant was deposited by Devlin to his credit in the Broadway Bank, on the fourteenth day of November, and was paid by the Chamberlain.

An inspection of the books and documents in the Comptroller's and Street Commissioner's office shows that the original contracts for sewers on Forty-fourth-street were entered into with other persons, who performed the work, and were paid, as early as one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six. Neither Fitzpatrick nor Devlin had anything to do with the construction of those sewers.

The son of Devlin testified before Recorder Barnard on the fourth day of March, that the indorsement of Fitzpatrick's name on the warrant was in the handwriting of his father.

*Reply to Charge Number Seven.*

As to this item, five thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-one cents, Mr. Devlin has, in a lengthy suit, the details of which have been laid before the public, vindicated himself from the charge contained in this count. The Committee deem it unnecessary to go again over those matters which have been made the subject of legal investigation, and have been finally decided favorably to Mr. Devlin.

*Eighth Charge.*

On the nineteenth day of October, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the said John Branigan, presented at the Comptroller's office a note from Enoch Dean authorizing him to receive certain assessment bonds for the Bowery Bank; and on that day there were delivered to him, in accordance with said authority, seven assessment bonds to the Bowery Bank, for the sum in the aggregate of twenty-three thousand nine hundred dollars. These bonds all bore date October seventeen, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven. It is ascertained that these bonds, to the amount of fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars, were received by Charles Devlin, and two of them, to the amount of two thousand nine hundred dollars, have been presented to the Comptroller's office, assigned to said Devlin, under date of October seventeen, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and bearing a subsequent assignment, signed by said Devlin in his handwriting.

An examination of the books in the office of the Comptroller, discloses an entry in the handwriting of the said J. B. Smith, by which twelve thousand seven hundred dollars of these bonds is charged to a contract for the construction of a sewer in Forty-seventh-street, made with Hugh McCabe.

This leaves eleven thousand two hundred dollars of said bonds unaccounted for, and there is no account in the Comptroller's office to which they are properly chargeable; and if it shall appear that the said twelve thousand seven hundred dollars is not chargeable to said contract with Hugh McCabe, then the whole amount of the said bonds, (twenty-three thousand nine hundred dollars,) is unaccounted for, and there is no account in the Comptroller's office to which said bonds are properly chargeable.

Mr. Devlin undoubtedly knew, or had reason to believe, that these bonds, or some of them, were unauthorized, were given for money not due, and were a fraud on the City.

*Reply to Charge Number Eight.*

In reply to this charge, Mr. Devlin knows nothing about the money transactions of the Bowery Bank and the Finance Department. When the Comptroller issued these warrants and bonds, no one had any reason or cause to doubt their genuineness. They were genuine, signed by the proper officers of the Corporation, and openly issued. Mr. Devlin did not receive them from the City; they were paid to him. A part of the amount received by him was an investment made for and in behalf of a private estate, and others paid to him in liquidation of claims. He received them from parties who held them, the same as any person would receive a Government or City bond in Wall-street.

Of the twenty-three thousand nine hundred dollars of these bonds, thirteen thousand dollars worth were bought by Charles Devlin for John O'Toole for his own use. Mr. O'Toole at that time being confined in his last sickness, Mr. Devlin acted as his agent in carrying out a contract to purchase, which O'Toole had made with J. B. Smith. The balance of the bonds were paid to the bank on account of J. B. Smith's indebtedness. The bonds alluded to above have recently been adjudicated upon before Judge Daly, acting Surrogate, and have been declared to be valid bonds, and as forming part of the estate of O'Toole.

*Ninth Charge.*

On the thirtieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, an assessment was confirmed by the Common Council for paving Forty-ninth-street, from the Sixth to the Eighth avenue, and laying a cross-walk on the westerly side of the Sixth-avenue, for which work C. Sharp was contractor, but who has assigned his contract to the said John Fitzpatrick. The total amount of said contract was two thousand eight hundred and twenty-three dollars and ten cents. Said assessment and the amount thereof was entered in the ledger of assessment contracts in the Comptroller's office. Subsequently, the amount was fraudulently altered by placing before the figures two thousand eight hundred and twenty-three dollars and ten cents, the figure one, so as to make the total amount twelve thousand eight hundred and twenty-three dollars and ten cents, instead of two thousand eight hundred and twenty-three dollars and ten cents. Afterwards, on the twenty-third or twenty-fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, Smith presented a statement to the Comptroller, showing the amount due on said contract to be twelve thousand eight hundred and twenty-three dollars and ten cents as aforesaid, and there were thereupon issued to said John Fitzpatrick, three assessment bonds, two for five thousand dollars each, and one for two thousand eight hundred dollars, and a check given him for the balance of twenty-three dollars and ten cents. One of said bonds for five thousand dollars was assigned by said Fitzpatrick to said Devlin, and was afterwards assigned by said Devlin, under his own hand, to Hawley & Bradford, and was by them again assigned to one Jacob A. Robertson, who, on the third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, presented said bond at the Comptroller's office, when it was canceled, and another issued to the said Robertson in its place.

The check for twenty-three dollars and ten cents was indorsed by the said Fitzpatrick, and deposited by said Devlin to his own credit in the Broadway Bank, and was paid by the Chamberlain.

I have before stated that John Fitzpatrick was the intimate friend of said Devlin, and the assignee of the contracts with the City held by said Devlin on the twelfth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, some days before the date of his appointment as Street Commissioner. It will appear that the interest of Mr. Devlin in such contracts still remained, notwithstanding the apparent assignment, and that said Fitzpatrick was but the agent of said Devlin in the matter of the contracts so nominally assigned to him.

No doubt exists in my mind, and I charge that the contract now in question for paving Forty-ninth street was assigned to said Fitzpatrick, in whole or in part, for the benefit of said Devlin. That said Devlin knew the true amount due on said contract; that, having such knowledge, he received the said bond and the said check last mentioned, knowing that they were fraudulently obtained, and that neither Fitzpatrick nor he had any right or title thereto.

*Reply to Charge Number Nine.*

Mr. Devlin knows nothing of the issue of these bonds. He received them as others received them. They were paid to him in part by Fitzpatrick, on account of moneys due Devlin from Fitzpatrick, and the balance by J. B. Smith, and this fraudulent issue has been clearly proved against Smith, and he was indicted for the offence, which indictment is now pending against him.

*Tenth Charge.*

At the time of the appointment of Charles Devlin to the office of Street Commissioner, he was a contractor with the Corporation for setting curb and gutter in Eighty-ninth-street, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues. Said contract amounted to not less than five hundred dollars, and possibly more. Soon after his appointment he took possession of the Street Commissioner's office, wherein the contract books were kept, in one of which books was the contract of Mr. Devlin for the work on Eighty-ninth-street.

On the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the contract so made out and executed by him for said work, by one of his appointees, cut or torn from the contract book, and destroyed or removed and carried away from the office, so that no record thereof now remains therein.

On the same day a new contract for the same work was suffered to be made by a new contract entered in the same book, purporting to be made by Charles Turner, Deputy Street Commissioner, with said John Fitzpatrick, who had never been a bidder for the work.

The new contract bears date the sixteenth day of June, and it provides that the said work shall be done on the fifteenth of June, one day before the date of it, and (being made on the sixteenth) eleven days before the contract was executed and took effect.

An inspection of the contract shows this state of facts.

These acts must be held to be the acts of Mr. Devlin, or to have been done with his knowledge, approbation, or consent.

*Reply to Charge Number Ten.*

This contract was never carried into effect. No work was ever done under it. The folly of this charge appears on its face. The contract was awarded to Devlin before the sixteenth day of June, and why should Devlin destroy his own contract?—the charge says the new contract was made on the sixteenth of June, the very day Devlin was appointed. The very character of the charge shows that there is nothing against Devlin in the matter.

*Eleventh Charge.*

By an inspection of an assessment roll for work done under a contract made by Mr. Devlin with the Corporation, dated the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, to set curb and gutter and flagging four feet of walk of Third-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth streets, he was to be paid for flagging, per square foot, eleven and a half cents; setting curb and gutter, per running foot, forty-two cents; resetting curb and gutter, four cents. No other charges under the contract could legally be made. Under a requisition from the Street Commissioner's office, two dollars and fifty cents per cubic yard for rock excavation, forty-five cents per cubic yard for earth excavation, forty-three cents per cubic yard for earth filling, and one hundred and [illegible] days for inspector's time, at one dollar and fifty cents per day, is inserted.

No provision for any such charges is made either under the contract or by any ordinance of the Corporation.

The Surveyor of this work seems to have returned

| | |
|---|---|
| for cubic yards of earth excavation | [illegible] |
| Cubic yards of rock excavation | [illegible] |
| Cubic yards of earth filling | [illegible] |

Charges wholly illegal. Notwithstanding this, the figures were altered by turning the one (1) in the first charge into a four (4) and making the figure three (3) [illegible]. The amount wrongfully charged in the time returns of the Surveyor would be nine hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ninety-eight cents, but by the altered figures three thousand three hundred and ninety dollars was added, showing a fraud upon the property-owners of four thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety-eight cents. This money was paid to Mr. Devlin on the 18th day of February and the 11th day of March, 1857.

It is not possible to believe that Mr. Devlin was ignorant of all these errors.

*Reply to Charge Number Eleven.*

Devlin, immediately on getting this contract, assigned it to Samuel C. Foster, and it ought to be now in the Comptroller's office. Devlin never did a bit of work and had nothing to do with it only he loaned money to Foster to carry on the work, and when payment was made was authorized to collect the amount due from the Comptroller, which he did; paid the same to him, out of which Foster paid Devlin for his advances. Whether Foster was overpaid or underpaid, Devlin knew nothing about it.

*Twelfth Charge.*

At the time of the appointment of Charles Devlin to the office of Street Commissioner, on the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, he was a contractor with the Corporation, and held contracts with them for a very large amount of work—said contracts being those over which the Street Department of the City had supervision. These contracts involved the expenditure of not less than eighty thousand dollars, and are many of them still incomplete. Most or all of said contracts were on or about the said sixteenth day of June assigned by said Devlin to said John Fitzpatrick.

It thus follows, from the fact before stated, that Mr. Devlin has been since the said assignment, and still is, the party in interest in those contracts, and does not occupy toward such contracts such a position as will enable him fairly to perform his duty in respect to them and the payments thereupon. It is difficult to believe that Mr. Devlin's connection with any considerable number of the flagrant frauds is susceptible of explanation. His attention has been called to the subject by the Comptroller, and an explanation requested, but he has refused to say anything on the subject, and recently, upon the examination of J. B. Smith, who is charged before a magistrate with complicity in some of these frauds, Mr. Devlin, on being called as a witness, refused at first to be sworn, and when sworn, refused to answer any question on the subject.

*Reply to Charge Number Twelve.*

It is an opinion that Devlin is not competent, and has already been judicially determined in his favor by the highest tribunal in the State.

*Thirteenth Charge.*

The salary of Mr. Devlin was, till December seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, two thousand five hundred dollars a year. In the month of September last, and again in November, he brought an action against the Corporation for his salary for the previous three months, at the rate of five thousand dollars a year. The complaints in these actions were sworn to by said Devlin. Judgment for one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars and interest in each was obtained by the defendant, and the money collected. When it was discovered that the claim was for double the amount due, Mr. Devlin was called upon, and under threat of prosecution, repaid the excess.

*Reply to Charge Number Thirteen.*

The Corporation Counsel, in communicating to the Board of Aldermen, on the thirtieth of December, ultimo, the fact that judgment had been recovered against the City by default, by the Street Commissioner and his Deputy, for an amount which at the time was not due, but that no loss would result to the City because he had compelled the parties to refund, neglected to mention the important facts, that at the time the money was refunded it was actually due to the parties, and that it was only refunded by them at his request, in order that no fault might be found with his department for allowing the judgment to be taken by default, and that the only effect of his action was to put the parties to the trouble of another action to recover the amount refunded. The Corporation Counsel should have given to the public the same explanation which was given to him, and which was as follows:

On the twenty-fourth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, a resolution was adopted by the Board of Councilmen, of which a certified copy is hereto annexed. On the same day an ordinance passed the same Board reorganizing entirely the Street Department of the City under the new charter. It was supposed that the resolution referred to was a section of this ordinance inasmuch as it related to the same subject matter, and passed the same day; and when it was announced a few days afterwards that this ordinance reorganizing the Department had been concurred in by the Board of Aldermen and approved by the Mayor, it was supposed, of course, that the resolution increasing the salaries took effect with the rest of the act, and under this impression, Mr. Devlin and Mr. Turner brought their suits for salary at the increased rate.

It subsequently, however, turned out that this ordinance increasing the salaries was a separate act, which had not been concurred in by the Board of Aldermen or approved by the Mayor until after the judgments had been actually recovered. This discovery appears to have been made by the Corporation Counsel on the 29th December last, and although the ordinance increasing the salaries of the Street Commissioner and his Deputy to the amount recovered by them had long since passed, been approved by the Mayor, and was then in full force as a law, entitling the Street Commissioner and his Deputy to the salaries claimed and recovered by them, at his request the parties refunded the money, not under any idea that any wrong had been perpetrated, but simply to enable the Counsel to relieve his Department from a charge of want of attention, and with the understanding that an action should at once be commenced for the recovery of the amount refunded.

"Resolved, That the salary of the Street Commissioner be increased to five thousand dollars per annum, and the salary of Deputy Street Commissioner to twenty-five hundred dollars per annum, both of which to date from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, April twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Adopted by the Board of Alderman, December fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Approved by the Mayor, December seventeen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk Common Council."

The checks and vouchers to show the payments made by Devlin for the various warrants and bonds purchased by him at various times are now in his possession, and have been offered to and have received the full examination of your Committee. Mr. Devlin was not the only person who, during the several years past, had been in the habit of investing in these securities. He was a heavy contractor, of large means and extensive business connections, and the circumstances of his position led to his dealing so largely in the obligations of the City, as he was more frequently applied to on account of his ready resources. It became the object of a powerful political organization to defeat, crush and ruin him, and at him was aimed every charge which malice and ambition for place could suggest to accomplish their object.

From the foregoing very clear and lucid explanations of Mr. Devlin, your Committee, in the hope of inducing him to seek redress through the medium of the Courts, thereby relieving the Common Council from the necessity of taking any further action in the premises, felt warranted in recommending him to pursue that course, believing that justice would be done him by any legal tribunal to which he might appeal. They accordingly so recommended him to proceed. This course, however, was deprecated by him; he assured the Committee that he would only resort to that means of redress when all others failed, stating that inasmuch as the wrong and injustice of which he complained had been inflicted through the agency of the City authorities, he very much preferred that reparation should be made through the same channel—a proposition the propriety of which your Committee were powerless to controvert, even were they so disposed.

The result of the investigation is so entirely different from that anticipated, and the proofs so convincing, not only of the innocence of Mr. Devlin of the malpractices charged against him, both as a public officer and private citizen, but also presents so strikingly the manifest injustice and wrong perpetrated against him, that your Committee were fairly taken by surprise. It seems scarcely credible that one whom they have regarded, in all his dealings with the City, as a man the most unscrupulous, selfish and designing, and for whom they entertained feelings akin to positive dislike—so created, they are forced to admit, by giving credence to the prejudiced and biased *ex parte* statements and charges fulminated against him by parties interested in defaming him, in order to accomplish certain political ends—should, upon being afforded the opportunity, after resting under such imputation for a number of years, satisfactorily explain and disprove every allegation or charge so preferred against him, was totally unlooked for, and created in the minds of your Committee the most profound astonishment. Not only have his official acts been examined with the closest scrutiny, but also those of a private character, in which it was alleged the city or property-owners were defrauded out of certain moneys by him, in his capacity as a contractor, anterior to his appointment to office, and in every instance of fraud or wrong so charged against him, he has given the most full and ample explanation and refutation, and in the opinion of your Committee, no man should stand fairer in this community for honesty, integrity and fair dealing—a result, it is needless to say, which is a source of gratification to all parties concerned.

The pleasure of your Committee, however, would be greatly enhanced could they say as much of the transactions of certain other parties in connection with these alleged abuses—parties who have been, particularly at the time of these occurrences, regarded as models of honesty and integrity. The explanations herewith submitted very reluctantly force them to the conclusion that the Department of Finance, as then administered, was either corrupt to an extraordinary degree, or, what is nearly as culpable, was characterized by an exhibition of imbecility, to give it no harsher term, that resulted in great loss and detriment to the City Treasury. A perusal of the evidence elicited on the examination of Mr. Devlin, while it exonerates him from all complicity in such wrong-doing, will, we are convinced, satisfy the most skeptical of the truth of these allegations.

Your Committee having, as they believe, arrived very properly at the conclusion that Mr. Devlin was unjustly and illegally removed from the office of Street Commissioner, and that the allegations of fraud so unsparingly charged against him have been effectually and satisfactorily disposed of, next gave their attention to the claim of Mr. Devlin against the City, for work done in his private capacity, for moneys paid by him from his personal funds for the City, during his occupancy of the office of Street Commissioner, and for legal expenses incurred in conducting the suit for the title to the office to a successful termination.

Mr. Devlin presents the following as the amount of the indebtedness of the Corporation of the City of New-York to him:

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK

TO CHARLES DEVLIN, DR.

| Date | Item | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| 1857. | | |
| Jan. 1 | To amount due on flagging Delancey-street, Nos. 314 and 316, Jan. 1, 1857 | [illegible] |
| May 15 | To amount due on regulating and grading New Bowery, from Chatham-square to Franklin-square | [illegible] |
| April 15 | To amount due on Fourth-avenue, Seventy-ninth to Ninety-second-street, regulating and grading | [illegible] |
| | To amount due on iron pavement, Cortlandt-street, Broadway to Greenwich-street | [illegible] |
| | To amount due on Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue, regulating and grading | [illegible] |
| | To amount due on Fifty-second-street, Fourth-avenue to East River, regulating and grading | 20,612 15 |
| Aug. 1 | To amount due on Seventy-ninth-street, filling lots | [illegible] |
| | To amount due on claim of C. Devlin for moneys paid as Street Commissioner under the Department of Superintendent of Roads | 16,220 17 |
| | To amount due on claim for reimbursement of expenses in the Street Commissioner controversy | 11,658 00 |
| | Total | $135,991 60 |

To interest on above.

The books in the Department of Finance, regularly kept and now posted, exhibit balances in his favor in each of the first seven items contained in the above bill amounting in the aggregate to the sum of one hundred and eight thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars and forty-three cents, and is indisputable evidence of their correctness. The books are accessible to all persons desirous of examining them, as was done by your Committee.

For the payment of the eighth item, sixteen thousand two hundred and twenty dollars and seventeen cents, by Mr. Devlin, while administering the affairs of the office, the most irrefragable evidence was exhibited by him to the Committee, consisting of the original receipts, vouchers, pay-rolls of workmen, &c.; they are now in his possession, ready to be produced, when required, as well as the receipts for the payment by him of the sum contained in the ninth item, eleven thousand six hundred and fifty-eight dollars, expended in legal expenses, including counsel fees, &c., in contesting the right of the City to the control of the office. These last two items were disbursed in cash from his own private funds.

The indebtedness of the City to the amounts contained in the last two items, as well as the moral or legal right of the City to pay them, has never been questioned, yet payment has been refused—or, at least, postponed for a period of five years. This is a monstrous wrong, yet is only in keeping with numerous others, the imposition of which he has suffered perforce until the present time.

How different has been the treatment, by the State authorities, of him who was primarily the cause of such incalculable mischief, through whose instrumentality the business of the Street Department was paralyzed for an entire year, the right of the people of this City to self-government was jeopardized and attempted to be subverted, and who was the originator and promulgator of the alleged malfeasance in office by his rival, which induced the very power he despised and attempted to subvert to remove from office its own appointee—one who had interposed himself between the unwarranted assumptions of the appointee of the Governor of the State and the municipal authority he thus attempted to subvert.

The Legislature of this State, during its session in 1860, inserted in the New-York City Tax Levy or budget for that year the sum of thirty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-eight dollars and ninety-five cents "to defray the salaries of D. D. Conover," and also "the further sum of thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars, toward defraying the expenses incurred by said Conover in various proceedings at law," and directed "the Comptroller of said City to draw his warrant in favor of said Conover *to pay himself*, and each and all of his subordinates, for salaries," and also "to draw his warrant in favor of said Conover for the said further sum of thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars, to reimburse him for legal expenses incurred in the various proceedings at law arising out of the controversy relating to the Street Department."

This was subsequently sanctioned by the Mayor and Common Council—the identical ones that removed Mr. Devlin from office. Mr. Conover was paid every dollar that he claimed, both for salaries in administering the duties of the office he had usurped, and for legal expenses incurred in attempting to perpetuate the usurpation, while Mr. Devlin, the legally appointed officer of the city authorities, whose rights he defended successfully, and whose prerogative he rescued from the grasp of a power foreign to them, is immediately after the termination of the contest deprived of his hard won title to the office, loaded with obloquy, and compelled to suffer a pecuniary loss of over twenty-seven thousand dollars, by the very power he suffered so much morally, mentally, physically and pecuniarily to uphold and maintain.

Such injustice—rewarding the hand that attempts to strike you down, while you punish the one interposed to shield you from harm—is rarely met with, even in the most selfish natures. It is in direct violation of every principle of honor and gratitude, and is a reproach that should no longer be permitted to exist by the authorities of the City in whose behalf Mr. Devlin has been so unjustly served, in the effort to preserve unimpaired their chartered rights and privileges, an attempt in which, at a great sacrifice of his personal means, nay, even his own reputation, he has proved so signally successful.

Your Committee, influenced solely by considerations of justice and fair-dealing, from their consideration of the facts as presented, are in favor of making immediate provision for the payment of the claim of Mr. Devlin. They are clearly of opinion that great injustice has been done him by those in whose behalf he suffered such pecuniary losses, to say nothing of the mortification he has been subjected to, by reason of the weight of odium attempted, and, thus far, very successfully, to be attached to his name, growing out of his connection with the City Government, and the humiliation and indignity he has borne, while suffering incarceration in prison for resisting the encroachments of a power foreign to the City of New-York, upon its sovereignty, and that, so far as lies in the power of the Common Council, reparation should be made.

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that every charge made against him by his enemies is correct and well founded, does that exonerate the City from paying him moneys justly due him before his connection with the City Government in an official capacity? Clearly not. Is he not entitled to be repaid all moneys disbursed by him in administering the duties of the office of Street Commissioner, upon his furnishing indubitable evidence of its expenditure from his own private means? Most assuredly he is. Is he not also entitled to be repaid the moneys expended by him from his private funds in contesting, on behalf of the City Government, the right to the appointment of its own subordinates, particularly as he claims less, by two thousand dollars, than has already been paid by the City to the parties who attempted to deprive it of such right? Let common sense, not to say common justice, dictate the answer. Unquestionably it will be yes. Yet Mr. Devlin has been compelled to suffer the wrong and injustice indicated in different answers to the foregoing questions. He is denied payment, as is now clearly shown, on the most frivolous pretexts, for work performed by him long anterior to his connection, officially, with the City Government, as will appear by reference to the books of the Finance Department; he is refused payment of moneys advanced by him in the transaction of the routine business of the Street Department, during his occupancy of the office, as will appear by the original receipts, pay-rolls, &c., now in his possession, ready to be produced when wanted; and, what is worse than all, and still more discreditable, repayment of moneys expended by him from his own private funds in upholding the right of the City of New-York to the control of its own employes, the expenditure of which is vouched for by receipts in his possession, is withheld from him, while the party that attempted to wrest the right from the City Government is paid in full, to an amount of two thousand dollars in excess of what is claimed by its defender and preserver.

This is a monstrous wrong, and should not be tolerated or suffered to exist one day longer than is absolutely necessary to right it, particularly as it has been clearly shown, by the statements and explanations submitted by Mr. Devlin, in answer to the charges upon which he was so unjustly and illegally removed, that such charges were malicious inventions, and were originated from materials furnished by a noted peculator at that time in the Department of Finance, who adroitly took advantage of the confusion then existing in the Street Department to cause them to be made, in order to shield himself from the just punishment of his offences.

Your Committee, in presenting the above facts, are influenced solely by considerations of justice and fair dealing. They believe the evidence furnished will justify them before the Common Council and the public, in recommending the payment of the claim of Mr. Devlin.

merely simply rendering a tardy act of justice to one who has so faithfully, and at such fearful cost to himself, not only performed all the duties devolved upon a good citizen and a faithful public officer, but who has preserved to the City authorities an inestimable prerogative, which was insidiously attempted to be taken from them.

They accordingly respectfully offer for your adoption the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Devlin for the sum of one hundred and thirty-five thousand nine hundred and ninety-one dollars and sixty cents, to be in full for all claims of the said Charles Devlin against the City, as follows: Balances due on work performed at different times, for the City, anterior to his appointment as Street Commissioner, one hundred and eight thousand one hundred and thirteen hundred dollars and forty-three cents; for repayment of moneys advanced for the City in conducting the affairs of the Street Department, during his incumbency of the office, sixteen thousand two hundred and twenty dollars and seventeen cents, and for reimbursing him for moneys expended in defending the rights of the City authorities to the appointment of the head of the Street Department, eleven thousand six hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
PETER MITCHELL,
Special Committee.

*City and County of New-York, ss.*

George Peckham, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he has read the foregoing report of the Committee on the "Administration of the Street Department during the pendency of the controversy for the control of the office by Messrs. Devlin and Conover," and that the statements therein contained, relative to the accounts of Charles Devlin, therein mentioned, the amounts claimed and charged and claimed by said Devlin against the City of New-York, together with the respective amounts paid by the City of New-York on the said accounts, and the balances therein stated to be due from the City of New-York on the respective accounts, are true and correct transcripts contained in the books and records of the "Finance Department." That this Department, for and on behalf of the aforementioned Committee, did examine the books in the Comptroller's office, and faithfully transcribed therefrom the detail of the various amounts stated in said report, and which were audited by the "Finance Department," and passed to the credit of the various works named, and as the amounts acknowledged by the City to be due to the contractor. That the statements furnished by the deponent have been taken from surveys and returns made by various surveyors, accepted and examined by the Auditor of the Finance Department, and finally passed to the credit of the account on the ledger kept in said department. And the deponent further says that the account hereunto annexed is a just and true account of items shown by the books and records of the "Finance Department."

Dated New-York, June 23, 1863.
GEORGE PECKHAM.
Sworn to before me this 24th day of June, 1863.
LAWRENCE CLANCY,
Commissioner of Deeds.

## LAW REPORTS.

### The Newspaper Mandamus against the Comptroller.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Clerke.

*The People, ex rel. George Opdyke, Mayor of the City of New-York, respondent, vs. Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller of the City of New-York, appellant.*—This is an appeal from an order of Mr. Justice WELLS, made herein, directing a peremptory *mandamus* to issue commanding the respondent to unite with the relator in designating, from newspapers published in the City of New-York, having the largest daily circulation, namely, the *New-York Times, the Herald, the Sun and the Tribune, in which to publish the advertisements, in pursuance of section two of* the act of the Legislature, chap. 227, passed April 27, 1863.

The second section of the act of April 24, 1863, requires, among other things, in order to justify expending any moneys to expense incurred for municipal advertising in the City and County of New-York, they shall appear in "*four papers having the largest daily circulation*," to be designated by the Mayor and Comptroller.

The Mayor wishes to name the TIMES, *Herald, Sun,* and *Tribune*, as such four papers taking their aggregate of circulation *without reference to the localities in which they are circulated*.

The Comptroller insists that the four papers selected, should be those which have *the largest circulation within the City and County of New-York*.

The Mayor applies for a *mandamus* to compel the Comptroller to concur with him.

We say it should not be awarded, for the following reasons:

The act imposes on the Mayor and Comptroller a duty not only administrative, but also judicial in its nature. What are the four papers having the requisite circulation is a question of fact, to be determined on evidence.

A mandamus will not lie to control the action of any officer or tribunal on a question of fact.

That the Comptroller is right in his construction of the statute in question. It is a law affecting only the City of New-York, passed in reference to its appropriation and disbursement of municipal funds for exclusively municipal purposes, and affecting only officers of this municipality.

That it is clear that the object of publication is to inform the people of the City what their representatives or agents are doing, and the best mode of effecting this result is to make the publication as extensive as possible among the people of the locality.

Such statutes are always to be construed in reference to the necessity which elicited them and the policy which they were designed to promote. That if this law was construed verbally, and not according to its spirit, rather than terms, the four papers to be designated might be selected from another county or even another State. We are therefore to look at the design of the Legislature, and discover what they meant.

That if such a law had been passed for the City of Buffalo it would, according to the Mayor's views, be satisfied by selecting a newspaper, the largest circulation of which was in the City of New-York.

It was urged *contra*, on behalf of the Mayor: That the words used in the present law, "the largest daily circulation," are clear, unambiguous, and would be understood in the same sense by almost every person. The circulation of a newspaper is the use made of it; the extent of its circulation is the extent of its use, and that is determined solely by the number of copies issued and sold. To interpolate other words after the words "largest daily circulation" would be to do what the lawgiver has not done.

In other laws relating to advertisements in newspapers depending upon their circulation, when a qualification is intended to be expressed, the following are a few instances: "In all cases where proposals for any contract or contracts to be made by any of the Executive Department, or bureaus, and in all cases where notices of any description issuing from the same, and now required by law to be advertised, the same shall be advertised by publication in the two newspapers in the City of Washington that may have the largest *permanent* description, and, at the discretion of the Executive, in any third paper that may be published in said city."—Act of March 3, 1845, United States Statutes.

Again, by the act of March 3, 1851, United States Statutes, "Lists of letters remaining uncalled for in any Post-office in any city, town or village, where a newspaper shall be printed, shall hereafter be published once only in the newspaper, which, being issued weekly or oftener, shall have the largest circulation *within the range of delivery of said office*, to be decided by the Postmaster of such office," &c. That it would be difficult, even if it were possible to ascertain the extent of circulation in the city as distinguished from the general circulation. Newspapers are sold at the counters to the newsboys, and where they send them is not to be ascertained without great difficulty. Some of the purchasers send their purchases into the country; some into the streets of the city; some for circulation among subscribers in the different Wards. None of the papers having the largest circulation depend upon their subscription lists.

That a mandamus is the proper remedy, that there is, indeed, no other. It does not purport to control the Comptroller in the exercise of his judgment, but to compel him to act, and to give him the rule by which he is to act.

The Court reserved its decision. James T. Brady for the Comptroller; D. D. Field, for the Mayor.

### The New Court-house Mandamus.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Clerke.

*The People ex rel. Cumings H. Tucker vs. George Opdyke, Mayor of New-York.*—Before the argument of this case commenced Mr. Haskett, Assistant Corporation Counsel, arose and said that he objected to the appearance of *Mr. D. D. Field* in this case as he had not been retained in the case, and claimed that the Corporation Counsel was the only authorized person to appear in behalf of the defendant. *That the Corporation Counsel was the only constitutional adviser before the Court of the Mayor* and Commonalty of the City as well as of the Supervisors.

Mr. Field replied that he claimed to represent the rights of the Mayor under peculiar circumstances; that in this matter, which was a dispute between the Supervisors and the Mayor, the Corporation Counsel was in collusion with the Board of Supervisors, and was acting in every respect as their peculiar counsel. Surely the Court would not allow justice to be administered before them in such a manner—one counsel appearing for both parties. Mr. Devlin, as counsel for the Supervisors, under such circumstances, would be entitled to appear and discuss the matter as to the Mayor or take his default, and the consequence would be that judgment for costs would be entered against the Mayor. As a matter of exact justice, Mr. Field claimed to represent the Mayor in this matter and to protect his interests.

The Court allowed the case to proceed. The following is a statement of the facts:

The Court, at a Special Term, has ordered a peremptory mandamus in the first instance, directing the defendant to countersign a warrant, drawn on the Broadway Bank by the Comptroller, in favor of James Watson, for $880 87, upon the ground that the amount was due to workmen employed upon the new Court-house by the Board of Supervisors, and that they had assigned their claim to the relator. The motion papers purport to show that the workmen were employed on the building by the Supervisors, without the sanction of the Building Commission; that the Supervisors passed a resolution to pay them, but it is claimed they do not show that the defendant was ever informed that the claims had been assigned to the relator.

It is claimed, on the part of the Mayor, that a peremptory mandamus in the first instance was improper.

The defendant has a right to claim, and he does claim that the questions upon this application, some of which are questions of fact, should be determined upon an alternative mandamus, if the Court should think that a *prima facie* case has been made for the application.

The Court reserved its decision. For plaintiff, John H. Haskett, Corporation Counsel, Ex-Judge Woodruff and Mr. Cabate; for the Mayor, D. D. Field.

### The New Salesroom in the City of New-York.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard, and Clerke.

*In the Matter of the Sales of Real Estate.*—Some time since, F. A. Fowler, the lessee of the basement of Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway, presented a petition that the regular rule of the Court be amended, so as to read "Exchange salesroom." This latter designation was claimed by Mr. Adee, the lessee of No. 103 Liberty-street—the lessee of the new salesroom. The matter in dispute between the parties having been referred to Messrs. Marbury, Wetmore and De Forest, and a report having been made, the Court now confirms the report, which is, that the public sales of real estate be continued at No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Buildings,) as being the most central location, and that the rules be changed so as to call the room the "Exchange salesroom," and not to have two places with one and the same name.

### Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.
Before G. J. Tucker, Surrogate.

The following Wills were duly admitted to probate, viz: The Will of John Watson, M. D., Moncke Stevens, Margaret E. Folsom, William Ripley and Philo V. Anderson. None of these Wills contain anything of public importance except the Will of Dr. Watson, who donates to the Society of the New-York Hospital all his private books relating to the history of medicine and all such as elucidate the condition of medical science, in trust for the Library of said hospital.

*In Re Accounting of Administrators of Richard Morrell, deceased.*—Examination of accounts on exceptions to same filed on behalf of widow and next of kin and testimony taken before the Chief Clerk by consent of parties.

Loder and Pomeroy, Proctors, counsel for administrator; McDowell, Lamberson and Onderdonk, for widow and next of kin.

*In Re Will of Edwin P. Christy.*—Adjourned to 6th of July instant for the purpose of completing the cross-examination of witness.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Before Justice Sutherland.

*Bell vs. Kilpatrick et als.*—Motion denied.
*Drury vs. Russell.*—Order not granted.
*Roome vs. Roome.*—Order granted.
*Fanny Steinhard vs. Morris Steinhard.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.
*Parker vs. Hunt.*—$25 allowed.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange...JULY 3, 1863.**

| | |
|---|---|
| $25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coupons...106⅞ | 200 Erie R. Pref...103 |
| 20,000 do...105¾ | 400 do...103½ |
| 3,000 do...106 | 700 Harlem R...96½ |
| 20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg...105½ | 900 do...s. 96½ |
| 1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s Coup...101 | 500 do...95¾ |
| 2,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ c. N Oct. & Apr...105½ | 500 do...96 |
| 25,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr, C. N...98 | 100 Reading Railroad...97 |
| 10,000 Mo. State 6s...69 | 400 do...97¼ |
| 12,000 do...69½ | 500 do...97½ |
| 45,000 do...70 | 200 do...97¾ |
| 10,000 do...b30 70¼ | 100 do...b30 98 |
| 5,000 do...b30 70½ | 250 Mich. Cen. R...110 |
| 10,000 do...b30 70½ | 50 Chi. & Alt. R...65 |
| 2,000 [illegible] '83...111¼ | 100 Alt. & T. H. R...45 |
| 1,000 [illegible]...104¼ | 1200 M. S. & N. I. R...80 |
| 1,000 Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr...91 | 1800 do...80½ |
| 1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M...92 | 2800 do...81 |
| 5,000 Miss. & Mo. L. G...68 | 100 do...s30 80¾ |
| 25 Am. Ex. Bank...105 | 100 do...81¼ |
| 1,000 Amer. Gold...144¼ | 100 do...81½ |
| 10,000 do...144½ | 100 do...b30 81¼ |
| 10,000 do...144 | 3500 do...b10 81 |
| 650 Canton Co...26½ | 100 M. S. & N. I. G. S...117 |
| 50 Del. & Hud. C. Co...144½ | 50 do...116¼ |
| 100 do...b30 145 | 300 Ill. Cen. C. R. Sc...103 |
| 100 Cumb. Coal. Pr...19¼ | 100 do...103½ |
| 10 Cen. Am. Tr. Co...30 | 200 Clev. & Pitt. R...s10 84 |
| 100 Bucks Co. Lead...1⅛ | 200 do...84¼ |
| 150 N. Y. Cen. R...121 | 100 do...b30 85 |
| 10 do...b5 121¼ | 400 do...84¾ |
| 100 do...s10 121¼ | 200 do...s10 84½ |
| 450 Erie Railway...95½ | 600 do...85 |
| 100 do...s15 95¼ | 100 Gal. & Chi. R...93¾ |
| 200 do...b10 96 | 50 do...93 |
| 50 do...b30 96½ | 200 Chic. & R. I. R...96¾ |
| 25 do...96½ | 100 Mil. & P. Du C. R...54 |
| 180 Hudson R. R...c 155 | 100 Tol. & Wab. R...70¼ |
| 150 do...c 155¼ | 550 P., Ft. W. & Ch...66 |
| 100 do...s5 154 | 300 do...s10 66 |
| 150 do...s3 155 | 100 do...s30 66 |
| 10 do...157 | 300 do...b10 66¼ |
| 100 do...s4 153 | 50 Alton & T. H. Pr...72 |
| 100 do...c 155¼ | 300 Chi. & N. W. R...30 |
| 100 do...155 | 100 do...30¼ |
| 100 do...bnwk 155½ | 100 do...s30 30 |
| 100 do...s10 153 | 200 do...b15 31¼ |
| 100 Harlem R. Pref...95 | 100 do...30¾ |

**PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.**

| | |
|---|---|
| $4,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct. Notes...105¾ | 400 Hud. River R...s3 155 |
| | 200 do...c 155¾ |
| 5,000 do...106 | 650 do...155½ |
| 10,000 Debt Certfs. New...98 | 1100 Harlem R...95½ |
| 5,000 do...b3 98 | 500 do...95½ |
| 5,000 Mo. State 6s...b10 70 | 300 do...95¾ |
| 50 Cum. Coal...19 | 400 M. S. & N. Ind. R...80 |
| 50 do...18¾ | 250 do...b3 80 |
| 50 N. Y. Cen. R...121 | 1200 do...79¾ |
| 100 do...s10 120¾ | 400 do...79½ |
| 50 do...b3 121 | 800 do...79¾ |
| 300 Erie Railway...95½ | 300 do...b3 79½ |
| 100 do...c 95¾ | 500 do...79½ |
| 200 do...s3 95¾ | 400 do...s30 79 |
| 1200 do...b3 95¾ | 200 do...s10 79¼ |
| 200 do...s10 95¾ | 800 Clev. & Pitts. R...s10 84 |
| 300 do...b10 95¾ | 300 do...84¾ |
| 800 do...96½ | 100 P., F. W. & C. R...66 |
| 300 do...c 95½ | 100 Chic. & Alton...68 |
| 200 do...s3 96½ | 50 Mil. & Pr. Du C...54 |
| 200 do...b3 96 | 100 Gal. & Chic. R...93¾ |
| 200 do...s10 95¾ | 50 do...s10 93½ |
| 300 Erie R. Pref...103½ | 100 Chi. & Rk. I...96¾ |
| 100 Ill. Cen. R...103½ | |

FRIDAY, July 3—P. M.

There was only one session of the Stock Exchange to-day, owing to the approach of the National Holiday. The Board adjourned over until Monday morning. Money lenders freely accepted 6@7 ⅌ cent., to-day, and the Brokers made up their Bank accounts early, and with much care. The price of Gold Coin was steady at the early Board at 144 ⅌ cent., but subsequently fell off on the Street to 143¼ ⅌ cent., on favorable Army rumors from Richmond and Vicksburgh. The greatest interest was felt in regard to the progress of the battles in Pennsylvania. The news came slowly over the wires, but the prevailing belief appeared to be that the second engagement at Gettysburgh, on Thursday, had resulted favorably for Gen. MEADE. Exchange for Saturday's steamers closed 158 ⅌ cent., dull.

The market for Stocks was stronger than on Thursday. The Government 6 ⅌ cents and Treasury paper were firm and in demand, and there was a further rise of 2 ⅌ cent. on Missouri 6 ⅌ cents., on the Emancipation ordinance of the State Convention. The Railway Shares rose 1 ⅌ cent. on Hudson River, and 2@2½ ⅌ cent. on Michigan Southern. For the last the demand, within a few days, is large, and speculative confidence apparently strong in a rapid advance to 85@90 ⅌ cent. The other Western Stocks and Reading were also firm, and the New-York Roads steady, and the closing bids a fraction higher than yesterday.

At 3 o'clock on the Street the following prices were made in comparison with Thursday afternoon:

| | Thurs. | Frid. | | Thurs. | Frid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Coin | 143¾ | 143⅞ | Harlem Pref. | 96 | 98 |
| U. S. 6s, 1881 | 105¾ | 106¼ | Mich. Central | 109 | 110 |
| N. Y. Central | 121 | 121⅛ | Mich. Southern | 78¼ | 80 |
| Erie | 95¼ | 95⅞ | Mich. Guarant'd | 116 | 116¾ |
| Erie Preferred | 102⅞ | 103¼ | Illinois Central | 102⅞ | 103 |
| Hudson | 153 | 155 | Pittsburgh | 84 | 85 |
| Toledo | 109 | 109½ | Fort Wayne | 66 | 66 |
| Pacific Mail | 180 | 181½ | Rock Island | 95¾ | 96¾ |
| Harlem | 95¼ | 96 | Northwest | 29¾ | 30 |
| Canton | 25½ | 26 | Galena | 92¾ | 93 |
| Prairie du Chien | 54 | 54 | Reading | 96 | 97¾ |

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York...117 | American Exchange...105 |
| Tradesmen's...105 | Metropolitan...105 |
| Commerce...101½ | Shoe and Leather...107½ |
| Mechanics' B. Associa'n...90 | Continental...95 |
| Broadway...160 | Commonwealth...86½ |
| Ocean...90 | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s...107 | Al. & T. H. firsts...101 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est...101 | Al. & T. H. 2ds, pref...90½ |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, subscrip...103 | Al. & T. H. 2ds, in...82 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64...101½ | Chi. & N. W. s. f...105 |
| N. Y. Central 7s, '76...118 | Chi. & N. W. int. B...96½ |
| Erie R. seconds, '79...116 | C. & N. W. 1st M. 2d ser...85 |
| Erie R. thirds, '83...111¼ | Chi. & N. W. 2d M...58 |
| Erie R. fourths, '80...106 | Han. & St. Jo. lsts...75 |
| Erie R. fifths, '88...104 | Tol. & Wab. firsts...104 |
| Buf., N. Y. & E. lsts, '77...107 | Tol. & Wab. 2ds...91¼ |
| Hud. R. firsts...115 | M. & P. du C. lsts...103¾ |
| Hud. R. 2ds, s. f. '85...117 | Gal. & Chic. ext...112 |
| Hud. R. thirds '75...112 | Chic. & R. I. firsts...112 |
| Mich. Cen. '60, '72...119 | Cleve. & Tol. S. F...107 |
| Mich. C. lsts '82...121 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. lsts...108 |
| Chi. B. & Q. lsts...115 | Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds...98 |
| Mich. S. seconds...101½ | Cleve. & Pitts. 3ds...85 |
| N. Ind. R. G. L. '68...100 | Cleve. & Pitts. fourths...60 |
| Illinois Central '75...116½ | Mil. & Mo. L. G...68 |

The earnings of the Hudson River Railroad for the month of June were $50,964 in excess of the corresponding time last year. The following is their official statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| June, 1863 | $202,392 04 |
| June, 1862 | 151,427 24 |
| Increase | $50,964 80 |

The Illinois Central shows a great increase of business in June.

| | 1862. | 1863. |
|---|---|---|
| Cash collected on land sales | $28,085 66 | $139,000 |
| New sales of land | 67,125 00 | 196,000 |
| Traffic | 209,281 92 | 398,000 |
| Total | $304,593 38 | $733,000 |

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company for the last week in June were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Last week in June, 1863 | $30,655 |
| Last week in June, 1862 | 19,745 |
| Increase | $10,910 |
| For the month of June, 1863 | 100,095 |
| For the month of June, 1862 | 66,600 |

Messrs. FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-street, and Messrs. LAWRENCE, CLAWS & Co., No. 34 of the same street, continue to receive orders for conversion of legal tender notes at par with the five twenty year sixes.

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods, at the port of New-York, week ending July 2, were $700,626 against $905,729 same week last year, and $224,264 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

| | CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs. | Value. | WAREHOUSED. Pkgs. | Value. | WITHDRAWN. Pkgs. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mf. of Wool. | 444 | $136,123 | 713 | $242,940 | 244 | $82,469 |
| Mf. of Cot'n. | 328 | 62,639 | 273 | 46,968 | 65 | 20,218 |
| Mf. of Silk | 114 | 95,584 | 32 | 23,495 | 39 | 26,025 |
| Mf. of Flax | 420 | 94,823 | 495 | 92,656 | 120 | 28,764 |
| Miscellan's. | 35 | 5,413 | 3 | 1,062 | 17 | 1,612 |
| Total | 1,384 | $393,461 | 1,416 | $407,165 | 485 | $159,288 |
| | | 407,165 | | | | 393,441 |
| Total entered | | $700,626 | Total marketed | | | $552,729 |

The aggregate amount of the imports of General Merchandise (exclusive of dry goods) for the week ending July 3, was $3,121,273.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,972,068 15, including for Customs, $210,000; Payments, $4,072,437 49; Balance, $24,731,505 03.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 7 ⅌ cent., payable 10th inst., free of Government tax.

*The following table shows the receipts of* flour and grain at Chicago, from Jan. 1 to 27th June, for three years:

| | 1863. | 1862. | 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 654,767 | 717,889 | 580,630 |
| Wheat, bushels | 2,874,115 | 4,800,128 | 4,899,123 |
| Corn, bushels | 14,527,220 | 10,142,475 | 8,678,678 |
| Oats, bushels | 2,681,800 | 980,312 | 495,306 |
| Rye, bushels | 340,765 | 649,616 | 211,518 |
| Barley, bushels | 148,018 | 422,594 | 203,001 |

The eastward movement of Flour and Grain through Buffalo, this year, up to July 1, is larger than ever before, being in excess over 1862 to same date of 154,308 bbls. of Flour, and 3,475,144 bushels of Grain. The following will show the imports of Flour and Grain into Buffalo by lake and Lake Huron Railway for the month of June, and since January 1, 1863, as compared with three preceding years:

FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.

| Years. | Flour, bbls. | Grain, bushels. | Grain, incl'g Flour. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 | 462,505 | 10,869,524 | 12,681,750 |
| 1862 | 415,433 | 6,188,714 | 8,265,879 |
| 1861 | 285,853 | 5,383,065 | 6,812,330 |
| 1860 | 123,026 | 2,794,711 | 3,409,841 |

FROM JANUARY 1 TO JULY 1.

| Years. | Flour, bbls. | Grain, bushels. | Grain, incl'g Flour. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1863 | 1,191,357 | 18,384,652 | 20,095,653 |
| 1862 | 1,037,349 | 14,908,908 | 24,341,887 |
| 1861 | 598,491 | 11,598,164 | 14,590,610 |
| 1860 | 327,055 | 6,543,256 | 8,175,526 |

*Canal Exports from Buffalo from May 1 to July 1, 1863.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, bbls | 224,841 |
| Wheat, bush | 5,389,612 |
| Corn, bush | 8,347,130 |
| Oats, bush | 1,927,836 |
| Barley, bush | 12,795 |
| Rye | 44,000 |

The Canal Tolls from May 1 to July 1, 1863, received at Buffalo, are $933,958 35 against $835,563 in 1862; $495,475 06 in 1861, and $290,822 81 in 1860.

The following statement shows the receipts of Flour and Grain at the principal Lake ports for week ending June 27:

| | Flour, bbls. | Wheat, bush. | Corn, bush. | Oats, bush. | Barley, bush. | Rye, bush. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 31,506 | 237,182 | 1,521,434 | 192,658 | 1,248 | 12,625 |
| Milwaukee | 6,839 | 291,545 | 3,374 | 30,753 | 310 | 392 |
| Toledo | 36,216 | 255,163 | 97,282 | 19,062 | — | 2,087 |
| Detroit | 18,411 | 12,641 | 6,582 | 9,948 | — | — |
| Cleveland | 15,163 | 92,570 | 3,394 | 6,700 | — | — |
| Total | 107,130 | [illegible] | 1,631,[illegible] | [illegible] | 1,558 | 15,[illegible] |
| Prev'us week | 82,260 | 573,989 | 1,770,216 | 349,986 | 1,756 | 23,880 |
| Cor. week, '62 | 126,718 | 1,087,489 | 1,808,022 | 130,222 | 7,156 | 30,488 |

The earnings of the Hudson River Railroad Company were in

| | |
|---|---|
| June, 1863 | $202,392 04 |
| June, 1862 | 151,427 24 |
| Increase, June, 1863 | $50,964 80 |

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 3, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 34 bbls. Ashes, 19,609 bbls. Flour, 538 bbls. and 75 bags Corn Meal, 117,916 bushels Wheat, 108,850 bushels Corn, 106 bushels Rye, 24,404 bushels Oats, 1,898 pkgs. Provisions, and 253 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., including Pots, at $8, and Pearls at $9 62½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in active request at 30½c.@31½c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been very dull and unsettled since our last. Middlings were held at the opening of business at 70c.@71c., but were subsequently offered as low as 68c.@69c. ⅌ lb. No important transactions were reported.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand at buoyant rates. Sales since our last, 15,000 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5 15; poor to choice extra State at $5 70@$6 20, chiefly at $5 75@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 15@$6 25, ⅌ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $4 60 | @$5 15 |
| Extra State | 5 70 | @ 6 20 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 5 65 | @ 7 75 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds. | 6 15 | @ 6 25 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 6 25 | @ 7 75 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 20 | @ 7 75 |
| Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri | 6 20 | @ 9 50 |

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at advancing prices; sales since our last, 1,400 bbls., at $6 30@$7 15 for poor to good superfine; $7 20@$8 45 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 50@$9 25 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales, 850 bbls. Extra, at $5 70@$7 80 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in more demand, at $4 05@$4 10 for Jersey, $4 25 for MARSH'S Caloric, and $4 40 for Atlantic Mills and Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 750 bbls.

*GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand at about former prices. Sales have been made* of 152,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 55@$1 63; Amber Western, $1 52@$1 55; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 45@$1 51; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 45@$1 46, the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club at $1 31@$1 42; Chicago Spring at $1 20@$1 36, and Amber State at $1 53@$1 54 ⅌ bushel. Corn is unsettled; sales have been reported to-day of 156,000 bushels, at 73½c.@74½c. for shipping mixed Western; 72½c.@73½c. for unsound; 76c.@80c. for White, and 75c.@76c. for Yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues quiet at 97c.@$1 05, according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Oats are in much demand, including Canada at 71c.@72c.; Western at 73c.@75½c.; State at 75½c.@76½c. ⅌ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal.

HAY—North River bale is in fair demand to-day, at 85c.@95c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request, at 15c.@25c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Receipts have been light, and sales moderate. Prices have been firm, and most holders have been asking higher rates. Week's receipts, 10,473 Hides; sales, 30,100 Hides, the latter including 19,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., part in bond, 26c.@27c., cash, usual selection; 12,000 Dry Montevideo, 21@23 lbs., 26c.@26½c., cash, usual selection; 3,500 Dry Central American, 18@20 lbs., 25c., cash, usual selection; 2,500 Dry Mexican, 18@19 lbs., on private terms; 1,100 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 50 lbs., 14c., 6 months; 500 Wet Salted Montevideo Cow, 45 lbs., 13½c., cash; 1,500 City Slaughters, 70 lbs., 10c., cash. The Stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 429,800; (same time last year, 316,000; year before, 481,600;) and [illegible] bales.

LEATHER—The week's business Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "For Hemlock Sole the market continues moderately active, though, as is usually the case at this season, there is a slight falling off in the demand. Prices have ruled steady throughout the week, and at the close are firm at our annexed quotations, which for some descriptions are slightly in advance of those of last week. Oringes of all kinds is scarce, as is prime overweight, and sought after, the latter commanding relatively higher rates than other descriptions. The receipts of fresh Leather continue only moderate, and the stock of all kinds are very light, with no prospect of any accumulation for some time to come. For Oak Sole the market is active at firm prices, with a light supply on hand. Upper in the Rough is scarce and wanted, at full rates."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active request at rising prices. Sales have been made of 4,500 bbls., in lots, at $11 75@$11 87½ for Old Mess; $12 50@$12 75 for new Mess; $10 50@$11 37½ for old and new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue salable and steady, at 7c.@8½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is inactive, at 6c.@7½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is improving; sales 1,650 tcs. and bbls., at 9⅞c.@10⅛c., ⅌ lb. Beef is in demand, at uniform prices; sales 300 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$11 75 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at 12c.@16c. for poor to choice Western, and 17c.@22c. for common to choice State ⅌ lb. Cheese is in slack request, at 9c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Has been inactive and nominal. Stock, as reported by Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co., 11,000 bags Cleaned East India, against 560 casks Carolina, 200 casks Para, 32,942 bags Cleaned East India, and 35,200 bags and mats Uncleaned do., same time last year.

SEEDS—The movements in Seeds, during the past ten days, Mr. A. CAMERON reviews thus: "My last was dated the 23d June, since which we have had a good inquiry for Seeds, but the arrivals being light, and the small stock now remaining on hand being held above the views of buyers, but few transactions can be reported.

Exports of Clover Seed from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, from 1st of September, 1862, up to 1st July, 1863: To Great Britain, 110,965 bags, or 6,936 tons; to the Continent, 45,509 bags, or 2,845 tons.

THIS DAY'S MARKET.

*Clover Seed*—A good inquiry from exporters for prime quality, but their limits are too low to admit of their paying prices asked. I quote from 9½c.@9¾c. *Timothy*—Holders still firm in their demands, and no sales reported. I quote $1 75@$2 25. *Flax*—Demand good, at a slight advance, with small sales at from $2 40@$2 65."

SKINS—In Goat there has been rather more doing, and the stock of prime heavy Mexican has become much reduced. Of light stock the supply has been much increased during the week by the arrival of a large cargo each from Curacoa and Vera Cruz, but importers manifest no disposition to give way in prices, a result commonly looked for by the bulk of manufacturers, who buy very sparingly at present rates. We note sales of 323 bales Tampico, 240@270 lbs. average, on private terms; 50 bales Curacoa at 55c., less discount, and 2,000 Payta on terms not made public. Deer Skins continue to be sought after, but the light supply of most descriptions and high prices demanded for others retard operations.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, privately and by auction, 520 hhds., including New-Orleans, 9½c.@11½c.; Porto Rico, at 12c., and Cuba, at 10½c.@12c. ⅌ lb. Market depressed.

TALLOW—Sales, 185,000 lbs. at 11c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales, since our last, 33 hhds. Kentucky, at 11c.@28; 261 cases Seed Leaf, at 13c.@25c.; with 35 bales Yara and 51 bales Cuba, on private terms, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 550 bbls., at 45½c.@46c. ⅌ gallon.

*FREIGHTS—Have been less active. For Liverpool*, the engagements included 250 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 7½d.@1s. 9d. ⅌ bbl., and 25,000 bushels Grain, at 7d. ⅌ bushel. For London, 5,000 bbls. Flour 2s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl.; 13,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 7½d. ⅌ bushel. For Glasgow, 16,000 bushels Corn at 7¾d. ⅌ bushel; 200 tierces Lard at 35s. ⅌ ton. For Donegal, 13,000 bushels Grain at 7s. 9d. ⅌ quarter. For Amsterdam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl.

### Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Manchester | July 4 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Bremen | July 4 | New-York | Bremen. |
| Bohemian | July 4 | Quebec | Liverpool. |
| Mersey | July 8 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Canada | July 8 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| Hecla | July 8 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| City of Baltimore | July 11 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Bavaria | July 11 | New-York | Southampton. |
| China | July 15 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| City of Wash'ton | July 18 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Great Eastern | July 21 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Asia | July 22 | Boston | Liverpool. |
| Sidon | July 22 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Persia | July 29 | New-York | Liverpool. |

FROM EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Wash'ton | June 24 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Hansa | June 24 | Southampton | New-York. |
| Hibernian | June 25 | Liverpool | Quebec. |
| Kangaroo | June 26 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Asia | June 27 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| Tripoli | June 27 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Sidon | June 30 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Great Eastern | June 30 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Edinburgh | July 1 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Persia | July 4 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Etna | July 8 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Africa | July 11 | Liverpool | Boston. |
| Glasgow | July 15 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Scotia | July 18 | Liverpool | New-York. |
| Canada | July 25 | Liverpool | Boston. |

### For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Columbia | July 1 | New-York | New-Orleans. |
| Morning Star | July 11 | New-York | New-Orleans. |
| Evening Star | July 22 | New-York | New-Orleans. |

### For California.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| North Star | July 13 | New-York | Aspinwall. |
| America | July 23 | New-York | Nicaragua. |

### Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Bremen* via Southampton, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Manchester* via Queenstown, close on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

### Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at...5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at...5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mail at...5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 3:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

### Fourth of July.

The Post-office will be closed at 12 M. on Saturday, July 4.



## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Course of Sabbath evening sermons by ministers of various denominations. Rev. Dr. STORRS, of Brooklyn, will deliver the eighth sermon of his course next SABBATH EVENING, July 5, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. A. MCGLASHAN, and other services as usual. Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder W. SHEPHERD, in the MORNING, at 10½. Subject—*The Nature and Spirit of the Gospel, or Test of Discipleship.* AFTERNOON, at 3 P. M.—*The Thief on the Cross, and Paradise.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Sacrament after morning service. N. B.—Daily prayer meeting from 12 o'clock to 1.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY.—REV. J. W. MASSIE, D. D., of London, one of the deputation to America, from the great ministerial conference in Manchester, will give an address at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, July 5, upon *English Sympathy with the Anti-Slavery Cause in the United States.* Service at 7½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Children's service SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The children are gathering their pennies for a lot in Greenwood Cemetery, to bury their companions who die. Missionary Sunday to-morrow. Direct route through Broadway and Worth sts. to the Points.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DISCOURSE on the occasion of the Fourth of July will be preached by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, SUNDAY EVENING, on *The Sacredness of the Commission of Liberty for Ourselves and our Children, and the Manner in which God holds us to it.* Service at 7½ o'clock.

A MEETING OF CHRISTIANS FOR WORSHIP and breaking bread (Acts xx., 7) on THE FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK at 10½ A. M., (if the Lord will) in the building on the northwest corner of Christopher and Hudson sts.; entrance in Christopher-st., up stairs. The Gospel will be preached in the same place at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE.—Rev. L. S. KALLOCH will preach a sermon suggested by the Anniversary of American Independence on SABBATH MORNING, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts. (St. John's Park.) He will also preach in the EVENING on the *Death and Resurrection of Lazarus.*

WASHINGTON—THE STORY OF HIS LIFE *and its Lessons for Our Times.* The discourse upon this subject, pronounced by Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY before the Order of United Americans at Cooper Institute last February, will, by request, be repeated on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway.

W. M. CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS.—Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor. Their hall in 30th-st. having become too straight, have removed to corner 30th-st. and 8th-av., where will be preaching each SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are cordially invited.

"THE LORD SITTETH UPON THE FLOOD," will be the subject of the evening discourse in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. (Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor.) Services at 7½ o'clock; communion in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 A. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near Fifth-av.—Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½, 3½ and 8 o'clock, the afternoon in the sign language for deaf mutes. On SUNDAY the Rector will preach in the MORNING and AFTERNOON, and Rev. [illegible] in the EVENING. Seats free.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—BLEECKER Building. Fourth Anniversary. Sermon at 10½ A. M. by Rev. C. D. MURRAY. At 7½ P. M. the annual report, showing *How a Pastor is Supported without a Salary*, and other interesting facts, will be ready by Pastor JOHN Q. ADAMS. Seats free. All are invited.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. K. WARDLE will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Songs of Deliverance.* And at 7½ P. M., especially to the young. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Love Feast on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

AT ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 53d-st., near 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. The sermon in the evening the fourth of the series. Subject, *The Religion of Patriotism.* The public is invited to attend; seats free. Sabbath School 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 6th-av.—SUNDAY, July 5, morning service and sermon, in French, by Rev. Dr. VERREN, at 10½ o'clock; evening service in French. Sermon in English, by Rev. BENJ. F. TAYLOR, at 7½ o'clock.

WHAT IT IS TO BE A UNIVERSALIST.—The Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD will repeat his lecture on this subject in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, SUNDAY MORNING. The public are cordially invited to attend. There will be no evening service.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, No. 446 Broadway. Rev. C. C. GOSS will deliver a Fourth of July discourse, SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, accompanied with appropriate music. Sunday School at 2 o'clock. Strangers, young men, and everybody welcome. Seats free.

RALLY, RALLY!—CHRISTIAN, YOU ARE called by the God of Heaven to leave the sects of fallen Christendom, and gather around the standard that is raised in Zion. His Herald will preach the word of Prophecy on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

ADMIRAL FOOTE.—SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avenues. SUNDAY, 5th inst. Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach MORNING and EVENING. The evening discourse at 7½ o'clock, on *The Life and Character of the late Admiral Foote.* Seats free.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONgregation of the New Dispensation every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at Hall No. 8?? Broadway, corner 23d-st., known as the Republican Rooms. Admittance free. Collection taken up. Reformatory speakers invited.

EMANUEL CHURCH—CARROLL PARK, President-st., South Brooklyn. Service for this Church on SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.; also on WEDNESDAYS, at 8 P. M. Strangers will be cheerfully provided with seats.

REV. WM. P. HAMMOND, PASTOR OF THE Attorney-st. Methodist Protestant Church, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. ISAAC WESTCOTT WILL DELIVER the seventh Lecture to young men, in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Patriotism, and our country's call for it at the present time.*

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., east of Broadway, corner of Elm-st. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ evening. Preaching by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. Subject on SUNDAY EVENING "*Slavery versus Freedom.*"

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., LATE of California, will preach next SABBATH in the church in 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing streets; Rev. MOSES BALLOU, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 10½ A. M. No evening service.

TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Near 9th-av. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., and in the EVENING, by Rev. Dr. BURNHAM. Lovefeast at 3 P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. FOSTER THAYER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 4 and 8 o'clock. Free seats.

## DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

ELEGANT DRESS SHIRTS.

On hand and made to order.

THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS.

Latest London and Paris styles.

GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

Highly recommended for Summer use.

THREAD GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.

At much less than regular prices.

FINE LISLE THREAD HOSE AND HALF HOSE.

Unrivaled in style and quality.

CALF PROMENADE GLOVES.

New and beautiful colors.

ENGLISH FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS.

For the Army, Navy and Travelers.

SUSPENDERS AND UMBRELLAS.

A splendid assortment.

A large and elegant variety of the above goods will be found, at popular prices, at

UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,
UNRIVALED
IN MANUFACTURE,
FITTING AND MATERIAL,
AT UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

NOTICE, NOTICIA, NOTIZ, AVIS.

Strangers, ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at FOUNTAIN'S India store, (new location,) No. 6?? Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts., and inspect the only complete stock of India goods in this country, containing White Pineapples, Black Pineapples, Plaid and Striped Pineapples, White and all colors of Crapes, Silks, Madras and Bandana Handkerchiefs, Seersuckers, Pongees, Crapes, Nankeens, China Tea Sets, a fine assortment of American-Indian goods, curiosities, elegant Chinese and French fans in great variety, wholesale and retail.

Ladies will find themselves fully remunerated by taking the trouble of visiting the above establishment before making their Spring purchases in this line of goods. A card containing a full list of these unique and elegant goods will be sent by mail on application.

FOUNTAIN & CO.,
No. 6?? Broadway, New-York.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 657 BROADWAY.

All kinds Children's Cloaks, Riding Hoods, Dresses, Blankets, Sacks, Corsets, Chemises, Infants' Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c., &c.; Ladies' Embroidered Chemises and Nightgowns, Yokes; Ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes. Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroidery made to order. Stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly. Fluting for dress trimmings; laces done up like new.

## TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 25 Henry-st. Rent $11 per month.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 33x18 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY DWELLING, NEAR Madison-square. We have orders for City, suburban and farm property, which we can make available to parties desiring to place property in the market.

JOHNS & BRO., Real Estate Brokers,
No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.

## SEWING MACHINES.

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14,000 ACRES OF LAND.

For sale in one plot, 14,000 acres in Ocean County, New-Jersey, about three hours from New-York, by Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, known as part of the Hanover Furnace tract, abounding in cedar, oak and pine timber, fire and other clay; about 1,800 acres of natural cranberry lands, and all in the near vicinity of extensive marl beds. This entire tract is offered for sale, with perfect title in fee simple, for $10 per acre. For maps and other information apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—On 125th-st., near 7th-av., Harlem, a very pleasant and desirable property for a private residence, a neat and substantial brick house, 35 by 38 feet, with Croton water, gas, bath, range, furnace, laundry, tubs, dumb waiter, &c. A good coach-house and four full lots of ground, flowers, fruits and shrubbery. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

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FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—A FARM, CONsisting of 27 acres of good land, under cultivation, with a commodious house, barn, carriage-house, and dairy-house; also, two good springs of water; also, a variety of choice fruit. It is situated on the road leading to Central Bridge, about half a mile from the Harlem Railroad Depot, at Fordham, and the same distance from the steamboat landing on Harlem River. For particulars, apply to the undersigned, on the premises.

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A. PARSONS, Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highlands, N. J.—is now open for the reception of visitors. The proprietor is happy to announce to his patrons that he has chartered the little steamer LAURA, to connect with the steamboat J. D. BEERS, on and after July 3, at Port Monmouth dock, that leaves foot of Murray-street at 6½ A. M., and 4½ P. M. Take tickets on board the boat for the Highlands. Fare, 50c.

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MOHEGAN LAKE—ONE AND A HALF hours from New-York, by Hudson River Railroad.—Mount Pleasant House is beautifully situated, overlooking the Lake. Plenty of shade, fishing and boating. Apply to JNO. COX, Jeweler, No. 382 Bowery, corner of 4th-st., or address WALTER R. JONES, Peekskill, N. Y.

SEA BATHING.—BATH HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This hotel, commanding a beautiful view of the Atlantic Ocean, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th of June. This hotel has been entirely refitted. Also, a handsome furnished cottage to let, near the hotel. Address E. S. & G. C. GREEN, Proprietors.

BATH HOTEL, LONG ISLAND, IS NOW open for the reception of boarders and transient guests. GEO. SHIELDS, Superintendent.

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AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

## INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

COSMOPOLITAN OR CUBAN INSTITUTE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, New-Hamburgh, N. Y. All the common and higher English branches, Mathematics, French, Spanish, German, Italian, and Military tactics taught by competent teachers, residing at the Institute. A complete gymnasium, fine playing-ground, skating-ponds, a military camp, large drill-rooms, 22 acres of ground, filled with fruit trees of the choicest kinds. The cadets are trained by a competent military instructor. For commodiousness of building (100 rooms,) and healthfulness of location, it is unsurpassed. Pupils admitted at any time. For circulars, containing full particulars, apply to Mr. CHARLES JENKINS, East River Bank, or to Messrs. MACOY & SICKLES, No. 430 Broome-st., N. Y.

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BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men. Circulars at No. 30 Nassau and No. 574 Broadway.

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STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. Reference—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park, WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 63 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

## TEACHERS.

AN ASSISTANT TEACHER.—A LADY QUALIFIED [illegible] New-York Post-office.



JULY 1863

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1863.


Announcements this Evening.

BIDLO'S GARDEN—THE DUEL'S NOTE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN at all hours. Dramas at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL—THE SHAMROCKS.


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To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

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## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### THE REBELLION.

Our special telegrams this morning give a clear understanding of the momentous events which have taken place at Gettysburgh, Penn., within the past three days. The reports which have previously reached us have been incorrect in essential particulars—especially in regard to the battle of Wednesday. On that day the action was brought on by Gen. REYNOLDS, simply because he thought himself in superior force to that of the enemy. The action was not general, and was not intended to be so by Gen. MEADE. Our forces engaged on that day were repulsed, because overpowered and outflanked, but they subsequently fell back to a position which they held, in the rear of Gettysburgh. On Thursday there was no fighting until 4½ o'clock P. M. At that hour a bloody engagement was commenced, lasting until dark, and resulting in a substantial success to our arms—the enemy being repulsed with great loss. The battle was commenced by the enemy with terrific force. Their entire army was engaged, and suffered a signal reverse. Yesterday the third day's battle commenced, at 4 o'clock in the morning, the field of contest being on the south side of Gettysburgh, and the musketry fighting being wholly within the woods, while the artillery was posted on eminences, from which the timber had been cut. The attack on this day, as on the day previous, was commenced by the rebels, our right being the main point aimed at. There the fight was unceasing, until the date of our last dispatches from the battle-field—10 o'clock A. M. LONGSTREET'S and HILL'S corps were said to be engaged there, while EWELL was on the front. The enemy, as well as ourselves, had suffered heavily in prominent officers. Gen. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, had been killed, and his body was within our lines. Prisoners on Thursday reported the death of Gen. LONGSTREET, and prisoners captured yesterday confirmed the report. Sixteen hundred prisoners had up to 10 o'clock been sent to the rear, and more were arriving. The result of the day's battle could not then be predicted, but the determination of our officers and men was to win. Gen. MEADE was managing his forces with admirable skill and prudence, and the troops were in the best of spirits. Important dispatches from Jeff. DAVIS and the rebel Adjt.-Gen. COOPER had been captured by our scouts, which indicate anxiety for the position of Richmond, and refusal to send LEE reinforcements from BRAGG'S ARMY.

The official dispatches from Gen. MEADE to the War Department are brief but confident. They fully confirm the statements contained in our special dispatches. He says the battle of Thursday afternoon was one of the severest contests of the war, and that the enemy was repulsed at all points. Gens. SICKLES, BARLOW, GRAHAM, and WARREN were slightly wounded. Gen. ZOOK was killed. Regarding the battle yesterday, he says all accounts agree in placing the whole rebel force in the engagement, and that no impression had been made upon his position at the date of his dispatch.

The advices from Harrisburgh this morning are of no importance. The rebels have all left that vicinity.

Maj.-Gen. SIGEL, who reported himself for any duty which might be assigned to him at this critical moment, has been directed by the Secretary of War to report at Harrisburgh, to aid Gen. COUCH in the defence of Pennsylvania.

A courier from Gen. MEADE to Gen. COUCH, on Thursday stopped at a house beyond York to have his horse fed, and, being mistaken for a rebel, was shot by the owner of the house. His dispatches were subsequently sent by mistake to Baltimore, instead of to Harrisburgh.

Rumors reached Baltimore from Fortress Monroe on Thursday, that Richmond had been closely invested by Gen. DIX, and probably captured. *Apropos*, we find the following in the Washington *Intelligencer* of yesterday: "We learn that the expedition under Gen. DIX up York River, &c., destined against Richmond, which the Northern papers announced with such questionable haste nearly a week ago, had on Tuesday last reached a point up the Pamunkey, and had made a reconnoissance within six miles of Richmond, and ascertained pretty nearly the strength of the enemy. We deem it not improper to give this general and brief statement to our readers, and only regret that an expedition so important, and to which secrecy was so essential, was injudiciously blurted out to the world almost before it had moved. Suffolk, we learn, has been abandoned, the fortifications levelled and the town destroyed."

The statement was telegraphed to this City yesterday from Philadelphia that a dispatch had been received there from Washington announcing that Vicksburgh had been captured. During the evening, however, it was ascertained that the story was false. The Government yesterday received dispatches from Gen. GRANT to the 27th, stating that the siege was progressing finely. Another attack was expected from JOHNSTON during this week, but in the meantime Vicksburgh was expected to surrender.

The steamship *Morning Star*, from New-Orleans on the 27th ult., arrived at this port last evening. She brought $170,000 in specie, and a full freight of cotton, sugar and other produce, but no late news from Port Hudson.

### GENERAL NEWS.

On Wednesday morning the Erie Railroad machine shops in Paterson took fire, and the larger part of them were destroyed. The entire stock of tools, with a large number of patterns and nine fine locomotives, were destroyed. The entire loss is stated by the Paterson *Guardian* at $75,000. One hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Breadstuffs were in fair demand, yesterday, but at irregular prices. Provisions were more sought after; Mess Pork was dearer. Cotton was dull, lower, and quite unsettled. Groceries were inactive. Ingot Copper was in more request. Whisky was salable and steady. An active inquiry prevailed for Domestic Cotton and Woolen Goods early in the week at decidedly firmer prices, especially for the former, but the market closed rather tamely. Choice styles of imported Dress Goods attracted more attention at buoyant rates. Freights were less active. Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

### The Campaign in Pennsylvania.

Gen. MEADE'S campaign against the rebel army in Pennsylvania has been suddenly and unexpectedly initiated by an action of gigantic magnitude, which has already extended over three days, and in which the entire force of Gen. LEE and the entire Army of the Potomac seem to be engaged. The battle which opened with two corps on Wednesday morning, and lasted till well on in the afternoon—which was reopened late on Thursday afternoon, and continued until dark, by the armies in full force—which was resumed yesterday morning at early daylight—does not appear at our latest advices, to have yet reached a definite or decisive result. At one time, as on the first day's battle, the rebels seem to have gained a temporary advantage—at the terrible battle of Thursday our gallant army, in the words of Gen. MEADE, "repulsed the enemy at all points,"—and at the engagement of yesterday, the rebels, after six hours' fighting, had failed to make any impression upon our position. Of the final point reached in the evening, we have not yet been advised, but the general import of the dispatches are certainly favorable to our arms.

The Army of the Potomac seems to be fighting with the greatest vigor, determination and dash. The rebel army, too, is fighting with desperation. It is now really a desperate matter with them, far away as they are from their base, from their homes, and sure, if they once break, to be pursued by our army, by tens of thousands of militia, by our reserve and by our splendid cavalry force.

### Bragg's Retreat from Tullahoma.

The intelligent readers of the elaborate expositions we have been enabled to give, in the TIMES correspondence from Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters, of the military situation in Middle Tennessee, remember that no very valuable results were predicted from the advance THEN made. Gen. ROSECRANS HIMSELF DID NOT MAKE, Gen. ROSECRANS himself doubted the policy of an advance, and for causes that his march so far appears to have verified.

Our army has reached Tullahoma—the point to which BRAGG's army fell back after the battle of Stones River—and Gen. BRAGG is found to have again retreated. This is precisely what Gen. ROSECRANS feared; and because of which fear he did not see the military propriety of advancing. BRAGG has abandoned Shelbyville, abandoned Tullahoma and the line of Duck River, and fallen back, it is supposed, upon Chattanooga and the line of the Tennessee River. Our correspondent with Gen. ROSECRANS, anticipating the occupation by the Union army of the enemy's Duck River line, in a letter written June the 8th, asked:

"What is Shelbyville? What is Tullahoma? What the line of the Duck River? Nothing—absolutely nothing! They are neither points of manœuvre nor geographical objective points. The rebels are not brought a step nearer destruction than before. They retire to a new and stronger line along the Tennessee River in the vicinity of Chattanooga, and we have the barren victory of thirty additional miles added to our already too deep line. If anything, we are worse off than before."

In a subsequent letter, written June 24th, our correspondent stated that the "sound heads" of Gen. ROSECRANS' army had little hope of getting a decisive engagement out of Gen. BRAGG, at Tullahoma, or on the line of the Duck River, though an advance upon that position was about to be made. It was thought that BRAGG would fall back to induce ROSECRANS to extend his lines by pursuit, and then would assume the offensive by attacking the communications of Gen. ROSECRANS, with the hope of driving the latter back even to Nashville. But there was no danger of our capable and cautious commander falling into any such trap; and it was clearly advised in our correspondent's second letter that if BRAGG did fall back from Tullahoma, the country "should not indulge in expectations of much in the way of pursuit." The plain reason was, Gen. ROSECRANS did not have army enough to guard his extended lines of communication, and also attack Chattanooga, which is naturally one of the strongest points of the Confederacy.

Of course, at this distance we cannot predict what new developments the actual progress of the campaign will make—whether ROSECRANS will be induced to proceed in, or withdraw from a campaign that did not at the start promise him any definite results. But judging from what our correspondent has communicated, the probability would seem to be that Gen. ROSECRANS will now hold the line of Duck River till the grain crops of Middle Tennessee are garnered and marketed, so as to deprive BRAGG of their use, and then he will adopt such a plan of action as the exigencies of the case may demand.

OUR NEW ALLIES.—It appears that a number of Northern newspapers, declared contraband in Kansas and the Indian Territory, were seized, and burned in the streets of Leavenworth a few days ago, and that a kind of "war dance" was performed by enthusiastic patriots around the bonfire. It is not so stated, but we have scarcely a doubt that this "war dance" was contributed by a detachment of the 10,000 "westing Indians" that Mr. Commissioner DOLE has just proposed to enlist as soldiers. The belt of scalps dangling about the waist of each naked Lo-

dian in this war dance must have proved not only a picturesque spectacle, but a military warning to every Copperhead and featherhead present; for it should be remembered that, excepting the scalps of the few hundred white persons lately massacred in Minnesota, Mr. DOLE's loyal but very troublesome 10,000 Indians, soon to be enlisted in the military service, have taken all their tufted trophies from their copperheaded confreres of the Far West! These aboriginal patriots never spare their kind.

We would feel some alarm at the presence of these wild Indians on the "war path" in Kansas, but for the conviction that Mr. DOLE, while recently "distributing among them five hundred thousand dollars to keep them peaceable," administered to each *the oath of allegiance*. Will the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent tell us if this is not so?

### Waste of Life in our Armies—Duty of the Government.

We have before us a letter addressed to the President by the Sanitary Commission in August, 1862, calling his attention to the fact that the health of the army was very much lowered, owing to the fact that regiments in the field, though greatly reduced in numbers, were constantly charged with the same duties as if their ranks were full; "and in consequence of this, and often solely in consequence of this, men and officers had become harassed, feverish, exhausted of strength, depressed and despondent, and had communicated their feelings to their friends at home, and finally to the whole community." The loss of life from other causes than injuries received in battle, during the operations before Richmond, was very great, and made a profound impression on the public mind, and undoubtedly was the immediate cause of the indisposition to volunteer which from that time forward began to manifest itself. Thousands who were ready enough to run the risk of the enemy's bullets, shrunk from the prospect of exhaustion by fatigue and privation, and the ordinary consequences of fever and permanent debility. The Commission likewise dwelt upon the fact, and their warning is just as appropriate now as it was then:

"That the force of our armies engaged in active operations has always at the end proved to be insufficient for the work imposed upon them; that regiments when depleted by battle and disease have remained long in their weak condition, and yet have been required to perform guard and fatigue duties, which they would have found severe when in their full strength."

In other words, the practice of the Government has been to raise armies sufficient, when they were raised, for the service required of them, and then to go on as if the numbers were sure to undergo no diminution; as if they would be found at the close of a campaign in precisely the same force as at the beginning. The country, it must be added, has always acquiesced very quietly in this singular way of looking at the matter, and each State, after sending its quota of volunteers to the field, has gone about its business as carelessly and joyously as if there were no such things known in war as casualties or disease, and as if an army once an army would always remain an army. Nothing has been done by the Government to provide either reserves or regular reinforcements, though engaged in one of the bloodiest and most gigantic wars on record, an oversight which we believe has no parallel in military history.

From the statistics collected by the Sanitary Commission it appears that in spite of the high average health of our men, as compared with that of European armies, to keep a force of 500,000 men up to its full strength in the field—for, of course, if we were to believe the books in the War Department, it would number 500,000 for ten years without receiving a single recruit—it must receive a reinforcement of 123,000 *men every year*. In other words, without any ordinary reverses or disasters, without cholera, or crushing defeats, half a million of the healthiest troops in the world, engaged in active operations, will, if not recruited, in two years dwindle down to half that number, and in four years will totally disappear from the field.

To meet this deficiency and keep the national army up to its proper strength, the economical, humane, scientific, and Christian plan, and the plan pursued by all military Powers in the world, is to keep constantly on foot at home large depots or reserves of recruits, under training for active service, becoming inured to exposure and to long marches, familiarized to the duties of camp life, and with the best means of preserving their health and securing their comfort. The wasteful, inhuman, barbarous and unchristian plan is that which we have pursued, of letting the army sink to half its strength, letting the survivors become debilitated by overwork and overwatching; letting them become demoralized by frequent encounters with superior forces of the enemy, and then, at the last moment, calling out thousands of young men raw from the counting-house and the plow, and hurrying them to the field, to be either massacred by a trained enemy, or dies to sink under fatigues which, to a soldier of even six months' experience, would be but pleasant exercise. The Sanitary Commission solemnly urged this matter on the attention of the Government a year ago. The Press has reechoed its warning ever since, and yet we are at this moment witnessing the consequences of total indifference on the part of the authorities, to the whole matter.

The Government is not, however, wholly to blame. In a free country, its initiatory power, as well as its persistence, are of necessity small, unless supported by the public. And we now earnestly beg of the citizens of every State at the North to constitute herself—we will say nothing of lending our aid—by keeping on foot at home a force which, by its familiarity with drill, discipline and camp life, will furnish recruits, and not victims, at such a crisis as that which is now upon us. Everything [illegible]

of active service, whether as home guards or militia men, is detrimental to the creation of a reserve, and this the United States can readily furnish, in default of something better organized and more efficient. It is ridiculous, as well as disgraceful, that the whole North cannot have some 100,000 men in camp ready for contingencies, and should, when the enemy passes the frontier, have to suffer clergymen to talk of throwing up earthworks, and permit old men to defend them, as at Harrisburgh, with flint locks!

### "Odious Tyranny" and Eye-Opening.

The Confederate Major-Gen. EARLY, in his address to the citizens of York, tells them that he trusts "the treatment you have met with at the hands of my soldiers will open your eyes to the odious tyranny under which, it is apparent to all, you are groaning." It is not often that a stranger so quickly learns the *patois* of a country, and we can account for this rapid mastery of the Copperhead dialect only by remembering that this Confederate General was himself born in these parts. This *groaning under an odious tyranny* is idiomatic to the most delicate turn. Put Gen. EARLY by the side of the "Burgess of York"—himself an editor, and, of course, a purist—and we will wager that there is not a philologist in the University who could tell by their talk which was the rebel and which the Copperhead.

The General certainly has a genius for language. We wonder if he has not a good deal of humor too. It looks like it, when he declares that his treatment must open the eyes of the people of York. If a hundred and fifty thousand dollars in greenbacks, and forty thousand pounds of fresh beef, are not a pretty good eye-opener, we hardly know what could be called such. It came somewhat from "over the left" to be sure, but if one is stone blind and has to "groan under an odious tyranny" to boot, one need not be very particular about the direction of the deliverance, or the means used. A hundred and fifty thousand dollars in legal tender, and forty thousand pounds of fresh beef, with a few beggarly groceries thrown in, are "consumedly cheap," considering the service rendered.

### The Military Rights of Colored Troops.

There has been much ostentatious and wholly unnecessary pressure brought to bear recently on the Administration, to induce a declaration of its policy as to the military rights of black soldiers, and the officers who may command them. The fact that the Confederate Congress had passed a law condemning death to white officers found in command of colored troops, seemed to require, in the opinion of some, a public and high-sounding declaration that our own Government would demand equal military rights for all its soldiers, and retaliate for any such outrages as the Confederates proposed.

Very little reflection should have satisfied any one, even the Confederates themselves, that no such policy as they indicated would be submitted to by the United States Government. The fact that any respectable Government has mustered into its service any class of troops whatever, be they Indians, Turks, Arabs, or Negroes, must be sufficient guaranty to the world, that all the rights of war will be demanded, and must be accorded to such troops. It is no surprise therefore to learn, as we have done from Fortress Monroe, that Col. LUDLOW, agent of the United States Government in the exchange of prisoners, has notified the Confederate authorities that his Government will "throw the protection around all its officers and men without regard to color, and will promptly retaliate for all violations of the cartel and the laws and usages of war." The Confederates, who have led the way in the employment of Negroes, half-breeds and Indians, in their military service, will not be likely to inaugurate a system of warfare proposed by their Congress, which can be made to tell so fearfully against them.

OUR VOLUNTEER MILITIA.—The militia troops which Pennsylvania, New-York and New Jersey sent forward to the new military line on the Susquehanna, have as yet had no part in the great operations of the campaign. They are mainly stationed near Harrisburgh, with their faces turned southward, and may be said to be waiting to "see what turns up." They have had one or two skirmishes with small bodies of rebels, in which they are said to have acquitted themselves creditably. Their services against the main rebel army may at any moment be called into requisition, and may bear an important part in the decision of the campaign. Their term of service is very short, and we trust they may have an opportunity to win real distinction before returning to their homes and their business.

### Negro Soldiers from the Free States.

An article in our advertising columns this morning, gives some idea of the vigorous movement that is being made in Pennsylvania to obtain the services of able-bodied free men of color for the army. This movement has nothing whatever to do with the present invasion of Pennsylvania, as Copperhead journals tauntingly assert. It was begun before such a thing as invasion was dreamed of; but the invasion does not put a stop to it; it rather aids it in various ways. In Philadelphia, a half Southern city, whose prejudices appeared invincible, there is now no visible sign of objection to the movement, and the matter has been taken hold of there energetically by men of all parties, as will appear by the list of signatures to the address, where Democrats, Old Line Whigs, Republicans and Abolitionists all appear as aiders and forwarders of the scheme for the enlistment of the blacks. A fund of $15,000 has already been raised there to pay extraordinary expenses, and it is believed that $50,000 will be obtained. Altogether the measure seems to be a popular one, and we have no doubt it will receive aid from this City.

New-York State has a black population of 50,000, and it is proposed now to extend the movement among them. A few companies have already gone from here to enlist in the Massachusetts negro regiments; but this State itself ought to raise at least two regiments. The negro's ability to fight has now been proven in the field, and he has shown no contemptible aid in suppressing this rebellion, and in keeping it suppressed.

## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

### WAR GAZETTE.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 269.—1. The attention of all persons in the military service of the United States is called to Article 7 of the cartel agreed upon July 22, 1862, and published in General Orders No. 142, Sept. 22, 1862. According to the terms of this cartel all captures must be reduced to actual possession, and all prisoners of war must be delivered at the places designated, there to be exchanged, or paroled until exchange can be effected. The only exception allowed is the case of commanders of two opposing armies, who were authorized to exchange prisoners, or to release them on parole at other points mutually agreed upon by said commanders.

2. It is understood that captured officers and men have been paroled and released in the field by others than commanders of opposing armies, and that the sick and wounded in hospitals have been so paroled and released, in order to avoid guarding and removing them, which, in many cases, would have been impossible. Such paroles are in violation of General Orders and the stipulations of the cartel, and are null and void. They are not regarded by the enemy, and will not be respected in the armies of the United States. Any officer or soldier who gives such parole will be returned to duty without exchange, and moreover, will be punished for disobedience of orders. It is the duty of the captor to guard his prisoners, and if through necessity or choice he fails to do this, it is the duty of the prisoner in return to the service of his Government. He cannot avoid this duty by giving an authorized military parole.

3. A military parole not to serve till exchanged must not be confounded with a parole of honor, to do or not to do a particular thing not inconsistent with the duty of a soldier; thus a prisoner of war actually held by the enemy may in order to obtain exemption from a close guard or confinement, pledge his parole of honor that he will make no attempt to escape. Such pledges are binding upon the individuals giving them, but they should seldom be given or received, for it is the duty of a prisoner to escape, if able to do so. Any pledge or parole of honor extorted from a prisoner by ill usage or cruelty is not binding.

4. The obligations imposed by the general law and usages of law upon the combatant inhabitants of a section of country passed over by an invading army, cease when the military occupation ceases, and any pledge or parole given by such persons in regard to future service, is null and of no effect.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjt.-Gen.

### OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 3.

THE FOURTH AT THE CAPITAL.

The celebration of the Fourth at the Capital will commence at 10 A. M., a procession forming at the City Hall in the following order: Band; soldiers of 1812, the civil authorities; a brigade of volunteers, guests; civic societies, citizens. At the President's grounds will be a prayer by Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND; reading of the Declaration of Independence by Hon. L. E. CHITTENDEN, and an oration by Hon. HIRAM WALBRIDGE. There will be fireworks in the evening, and a national salute at noon from all the fortifications.

GENS. DIX AND KEYES.

Disappointment is expressed in high quarters at the tardy movements of Gens. DIX and KEYES.

A RECONNOISSANCE.

Rebel squads being yesterday reported in the neighborhood of Rockville, Col. BAKER, with two companies of his highly efficient cavalry battalion, under Capts. BAKER and BAILEY, reconnoitered last night all that region, finding no enemy.

THE DISTRICT MILITIA.

Great excitement was caused here among the resident population subject to militia duty, by a warning put today at every man, with a peremptory order to be mustered in on Monday for sixty days' service, of the whole eight regiments of organized infantry and uniformed cavalry and infantry companies of the District. No exemption plea but disability is received. Besides this force, in nearly every Government Department the employes are rapidly organizing themselves into special battalions.

THE WORKMEN AT THE NAVY-YARD.

The workmen of the Navy-yard are organized for military service, but have never yet been called into action. This afternoon an order was read for all to proceed immediately with boat howitzers for service on the parapets at the city. The men were recently drilled by Capt. FURSLE A. PARKER, in his new system of naval tactics.

APPOINTMENT.

Com. HENRY K. HOFF is appointed member of the Board of Examiners.

NAVAL.

Lieut. JAS. P. ROBERTSON is detached from the Wabash and waiting orders.

COURTS' MARTIAL.

Capt. A. VON FUSTENANKER, Eleventh New-York Independent battery, was tried before a Court-martial of which Col. S. M. BOWMAN, Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, is President, under charges of disobedience of orders, cowardice and misbehavior in the presence of the enemy. The first specification was as follows:

In this, that Capt. A. VON FUSTENANKER, of the Eleventh New-York Independent battery, having received a written order from Maj.-Gen. SICKLES, through Capt. GEORGE E. RANDOLPH, Chief of artillery, Third corps, to report with his battery to Capt. RANDOLPH, at crest near Gen. SLOCUM's headquarters, and in rear of the line of battle of the Third corps, did not obey said order, but marched his battery to the rear, while the corps to which it belonged was becoming rapidly exhausted and falling back. This on the morning of Sunday, May 3, 1863, near Chancellorsville, Va.

He was found guilty of all the charges and was sentenced "to be dismissed the military service of the United States and to forfeit all pay and allowances now due him from the Government."

The proceedings received this indorsement:

"The proceedings of the Court in the case of Capt. A. VON FUSTENANKER have been forwarded for the action of the President of the United States. The sentence was dismissal from the service with loss of pay; but the requirements of the Eighty-fifth Article of War respecting publication in the newspapers were not complied with, and the sentence is therefore inoperative. The President, however, directs that the accused be dismissed the service, and Capt. VON FUSTENANKER accordingly ceases to be an officer of the United States service from the 19th day of June, 1863."

PAROLED PRISONERS.

Upwards of one thousand paroled Union prisoners arrived at Annapolis from Richmond yesterday, including forty-six ladies, principally officers' wives captured at Winchester.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

It is stated that in the medical organization of the Army of the Potomac, the arrangements for removing and caring for the wounded are far superior to those of any preceding time, and equal to those of any army in Europe.

THE DEATH OF SOLDIERS.

The following deaths were reported at the office of Capt. HAYS:

G. W. Perkins, First Massachusetts cavalry.
J. J. McDonald, Seventh Michigan cavalry.
E. A. J. Paine, Twelfth Rhode Island.
Wm. Phillips, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh N. Y.
Pat. Riley, Thirteenth New-York cavalry.
A. Robinson, Twenty-fourth New-York State Militia.
C. B. Scott, Eighth New-York cavalry.
Wm. H. Sherman, Sixteenth Vermont Volunteers.
John Riley, Tenth New-York cavalry.
Solomon Groff, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Vols.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 3.

EXAMINATION OF MIDSHIPMEN.

Admiral Hartstene has been appointed President of a Board for the final examination of the class of midshipmen who entered the Naval Academy in 1859.

THE ARMY OF DESERTERS.

The opinion of the Solicitor of the War Department in relation to the arrest of deserters is published. It is to the effect that the Provost-Marshal is in duty bound to produce a deserter, in subject him to the process of the Court, on writ of habeas corpus, for the reason it would be inconsistent with, and in violation of, the duty of the respondent; and that it is his legal duty to deliver the deserter to the nearest military commander, or military post.

Some of the militia mustered in-day, in obedience to the order of the President, calling out the eight regiments already organized, were the uniformed cavalry and infantry companies. They are to serve the United States sixty days.

MOSBY'S GUERRILLAS.

It is stated that about 100 of Mosby's guerrillas were last night about two miles this side of Vienna and Fairfax Court-house, Va. He makes Fairfax Court-house his headquarters.

A gang of rebels, supposed to be a portion of the same band, are now holding Aldie, in Loudon County. They have of late been hovering in front of the fortifications on the other side of the Potomac.

## THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURGH

### Official Advices from Gen. Grant to June 23

### ACTIVITY OF THE REBEL GARRISON

### Reinforcements Said to be Moving to Johnston.

### Movements of Price, Marmaduke and Kirby Smith.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 3.

The President, to-day, received a dispatch from Gen. GRANT, dated June 27. He says he learns that JOHNSTON would be reinforced by ten thousand men early this week. He thought we would have Vicksburgh are that time, but if not, he could take care of both PEMBERTON and JOHNSTON.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 3.

The *Republican*, of this afternoon, says the Government has a dispatch dated Vicksburgh, June 27, stating that the siege was progressing finely. No question was made of rebels in GRANT's rear.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, Monday, June 29, and CAIRO, Friday, July 3.

A gentleman from the front reports everything in *statu quo*. Operations continue against the rebel works, but the firing is better than that two days ago. The rebels still dispute our hold on Fort Hill.

Col. MELANCTHON SMITH died of his wounds yesterday. Col. HAMMERLE was mortally wounded by a grenade while entering the fort.

JOHNSON's advance is said to be a few miles from our outer pickets, but only a show of force is expected. Everything is prepared for a rear attack.

FROM MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, July 1.

Official advices from the army of Gen. GRANT to the 23d of June, furnish the following particulars:

The rebel garrison at Vicksburgh is very active.

The rebels are making a desperate resistance to the progress of the siege, with the hope that relief will soon reach them.

Additional rebel reinforcements are said to be on the way from Gen. BRAGG to Gen. JOHNSTON, and the latter is perfecting arrangements to attack Gen. GRANT's rear.

Generals PRICE, MARMADUKE and KIRBY SMITH are combining to get to some point on the banks of the Mississippi, and will probably make an attempt to take Milliken's Bend and stop navigation.

GEN. HURLBUT WATCHING THE REBELS.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, July 1.

Everything is quiet in this section. Gen. HURLBUT is watching the movements of the rebels in the country adjacent to and south of his lines.

The weather is extremely hot.

## NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 2.

The Committee appointed by the Common Council of Portsmouth, Va., to investigate the matter of the issue of $36,000 in city scrip by the rebel City Government previous to the evacuation of the city by the rebels, have passed the following resolutions:

1. That the City Council of Portsmouth utterly repudiate the issue of notes by the former Councils of this city, and do order that all action relating thereto be and is hereby rescinded.

2. That the officers of the City Government be prohibited from receiving the same in payment of taxes, licenses or any debts due the city.

These resolutions to be in force from the passage thereof.

(Signed,) R. G. STAPLES, J. W. TUCKER, S. W. GILDERSLEEVE, W. W. SHAVANDER, WM. OBRIEN, Committee.

The steamer *Kenshaw* left this afternoon for Baltimore with the Forty-third Massachusetts regiment, Col. CHAS. HOLBROOK. They have offered their services to the Government though their term of service has nearly expired.

### Secretary Seward and Independence Day.

The following note was received by the city authorities of Boston from Secretary SEWARD, who, in common with the President and the rest of the Cabinet, received an invitation to be present at the celebration of the Fourth of July:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Monday, June 29.

GENTLEMEN,—You are right. Continue the celebration of Independence in Boston. Keep the sacred fire alive in Faneuil Hall. Though it glimmer and seem to go out in Richmond and in New-Orleans, it will yet revive there and everywhere else throughout the land. Secession is dependence—dependence first on the nation at home, and afterwards on foreign powers across the Atlantic. Oppose it with independence—Independence now and forever; for independence in Union, and nothing else is Union. I am, gentlemen, truly yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

### Legal Decisions.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, July 3.

The *Press* of to-morrow will have the decision of the Judges of the Supreme Court on two questions submitted by Gov. COBURN. *First*—Has a city or town any legal right to pledge its credit to raise money for the purpose of paying the commutation of such of its citizens as may be drafted into the military service of the United States under the act passed by the last Congress? *Second*—Has a city or town any legal right to raise money by taxation to provide commutation for such citizens as may thus be drafted? The Court decide both questions unanimously in the negative.

### A Blockade Runner Checked.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, July 3.

A private letter from Halifax states that the steamer General Banks tried to run out, but was obliged to put back by meeting a Federal gunboat which was watching her.

### The Constitutionality of Legal-Tender Notes.

ALBANY, Friday, July 3.

There is the highest authority for saying that the Court of Appeals will not render a decision on the constitutionality of Legal-tender notes until the September term of the Court.

### Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Friday, July 3.

In the Court of Appeals in the case of the People vs. Kerr and others, judgment was affirmed with costs.

### Relative Mortality of White and Black Soldiers.

The following letter has been addressed to a member of Congress by the Surgeon-General:

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., June 30, 1863.

DEAR SIR: The reports received at this office have reference so far only to the troops serving in the Department of the Gulf. In that Department it appears that malarious diseases (intermittent, remittent and typhoid fevers, diarrhœa, dysentery, etc.,) affect the white troops to the extent of 10 8-10 per cent., whilst the negro soldiers are affected but to the extent of 8-10 of one per cent. The difference is, therefore, greatly in favor of the colored troops.

Yours sincerely, W. A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General.

(Communicated.)

At a meeting of the passengers of the steamer *Morning Star, held on board, Friday, July 3, 1863, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., SAM HOTALING, Esq.*, was chosen President, and THOS. DOLAN, Esq., was elected Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, The steamer *Morning Star*, Capt. A. D. PREBLE commander, left her wharf in New-Orleans on the 27th of June, 1863, at 8:10 o'clock A. M., for the City of New-York, having on board 138 passengers, all of whom were most anxious to exchange the sultry atmosphere of the Crescent City for the more cooling winds of the commercial emporium of the North, the passengers most unanimously agree that the steamer *Morning Star* is a strong, well built, spacious vessel, and very conveniently arranged for the comfort of passengers; the officers, the hands and all of the subordinate help on board are of the most temperate and efficient character, giving at all times their most careful attention to the comfort of the passengers on board. Therefore it is hereby unanimously

*Resolved*, by the passengers composing this meeting, that our most sincere and grateful thanks are justly due to the owners of the vessel, and particularly to the officers and their assistants on board, for the faithful manner in which they have individually discharged the arduous duties pertaining to this most agreeable sea-voyage.

*Resolved*, That the sincere thanks of the passengers are hereby unanimously tendered to Capt. A. D. PREBLE, commander, for his wise attention and ceaseless care for the safety of the ship, and the comfort of all the persons on board; and we render our thanks also to Joseph J. Childs, the First Officer; to Henry Sayer, Second Officer; to John Leonard, Chief Engineer; to Charles H. Denison, Purser; to James Slater, Steward, and to all of the other efficient assistants on board, for their most careful attention to the speed and safety of the vessel, and to the best comfort of the exceedingly large number of passengers on board the ship during the whole of her most agreeable voyage, within less time than seven days from New-Orleans to the City of New-York.

SAMUEL HOTALING, President.
THOS. DOLAN, Secretary.

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**Lyon's MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.**

The original and certain Vermin Exterminator. The extraordinary effects of this article for killing Roaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, &c., and for preserving Furs, Clothes, Furniture, &c., from Moths, has been tested for 20 years, and warranted reliable. It is free from Poison.

Beware of imitations and counterfeits. Each flask has the signature of E. Lyon.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, certain death to rats and Mice. Sold by all druggists and furniture dealers.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., Agents, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

**Hagan's Magnolia Balm.**

This delightful and extraordinary article changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

**A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.**
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus.
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

**Gold Pens.**—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

**Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,** East side, 2 doors below Broome-st. ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

**Gold Pens.** FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 189 Broadway.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.** The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

**Parson's Exterminator.** Effectually destroys Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats, they leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

**Trusses.**—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is a PERFECT CURE for RUPTURE. New in principle and action, light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 436 Broadway.

**Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints,** and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

**The Palmer Arm and Leg.**—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

**For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.**—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.


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### MARRIED.

HASKINS—GROSER.—In St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, July 2, by Rev. John W. Clark, Rector, GEORGE S. HASKINS, and FRANCES M. J., daughter of Thomas W. Groser.

LATHROP—HAGAR.—In this City, on Thursday, July 2, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Mr. Webb, Mr. W. ADRAIN LATHROP and MARY E., daughter of Mr. Henry Hagar, all of New-York. No cards.

ODELL—LOWERRE.—On Tuesday, June 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, JACOB S. ODELL, Esq., of Peekskill, and CHARLOTTE E., eldest daughter of George W. Lowerre, of this City.

VAN VALKENBURGH—WILLET.—On Thursday, July 2, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. McClellan Holmes, ROMEYN VAN VALKENBURGH and LUCRETIA, second daughter of Nathaniel Willet, Esq., all of Brooklyn, E. D.

### DIED.

CLOSE.—In this City, on Friday evening, July 3, at No. 24 University-place, in full hope of a blessed immortality, SUSAN F., wife of Henry T. Close, in the 52d year of her age.

Notice of funeral will be given in Monday morning's papers, July 6.

CRANE.—In this City, on Friday morning, July 3, of cholera infantum, HANNAH, infant daughter of Charles W. and Mary E. Crane and grand-daughter of Charles Crane, aged 1 year and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Sunday, July 5, at 2 P. M., from No. 217 West 50th-st.

DE WITT.—At Harlem, on Thursday, July 2, HENRY V. DE WITT, youngest son of Benjamin B. De Witt, aged 21 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Henry A. Foote, No. 125th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

DANCE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 3, W. F. J. DANCE, aged 70 years and 7 months.

Funeral on Sunday, July 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 48 East Baltic-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Boston papers please copy.

EYRE.—In this City, on Friday, July 3, JOHN EYRE, aged 79 years.

His funeral will take place at 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, from his late residence, No. 31 Jones-st. The members of the Central M. E. Church, and his friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

JENNINGS.—In Southport, Conn., on Thursday, July 2, ISAIAH JENNINGS, aged 80 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Southport, Conn., on Saturday, July 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MINNIS.—On Thursday, July 2, THOMAS MINNIS, Sr., aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, on Sunday, July 5.

MCKEACHIE.—In this City, on Friday, July 3, Mrs. JANE MCKEACHIE, wife of Thomas McKeachie.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of Messrs. Robert and Wm. McClellan, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sabbath afternoon, July 5, at 2 o'clock, from No. 241 West 13th-st.

ROBBINS.—In this City, on Friday, July 3, GEORGE A. ROBBINS, in the 58th year of his age.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 236 West 20th-st.

TILFORD.—On Thursday, July 2, HARRIET H. DE PEW, wife of James A. Tilford.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 150 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M.

TOPPING.—In this City, on Friday evening, July 3, MARY, youngest daughter of Philip G. and Hester A. Topping, aged 9 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 29 1st-st., on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—In Bristol, Penn., on Wednesday, July 1, of inflammation of the brain, MARY MACKENZIE, eldest daughter of Rev. Alfred Taylor and Agnes G. Taylor, in the 5th year of her age.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 361.—July 3, 1863.
77, 14, 23, 16, 1, 48, 75, 78, 60, 30, 13, 46, 20, 73.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 362.—July 3, 1863.
70, 60, 44, 16, 51, 7, 26, 22, 65, 72, 56, 5, 64.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE
# EAR

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS.
DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR
AND
PARTIAL DEAFNESS
EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY
DR. HARTLEY,
NO. 3 THIRD-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from Affections of the Ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being *swindled* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

Persons suffering from any disease or derangement of the organ of *special sense*, may command the services of Dr. HARTLEY without the chagrin and mortification of seeing their names and diseases paraded in a public newspaper.

Office and residence, No. 3 Third-street, opposite Great Jones-st. Reception hours from 9 to 4 o'clock. *Consultation and examination free.*


### WHAT I SAW IN TENNESSEE.
BY
EDMUND KIRKE.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, of Monday, July 6, (Triple Sheet,) will contain twenty-four columns of literary matter of unusual interest and variety, enough to make a good sized volume. Among these articles is the first of a series of Letters written expressly for THE TRIBUNE, by EDMUND KIRKE, author of "Among the Pines," entitled "What I Saw in Tennessee." Mr. "Kirke" has recently made a tour in the Southwest, and proposes to give in these letters an *inside view* of the Rebellion, for which his familiarity with Southern people and their habits, and his remarkable facility in describing them, eminently fit him. This first letter sets forth the character and portrays the enormities of the Rebellion with a vividness and power not hitherto reached by any other writer. An article of great value on the French Navy; another upon the English System of Taxation; the first of three letters containing a narrative of a tour in Japan by the Special Correspondent of THE TRIBUNE; Reviews of New Books, and especially of the forthcoming work of Mrs. Frances Butler on life as she saw it on a Southern plantation, and other articles both valuable and entertaining, make up a sheet such as is never published anywhere else but in a TRIBUNE SUPPLEMENT.

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I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 332 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT, No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

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My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG'S unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

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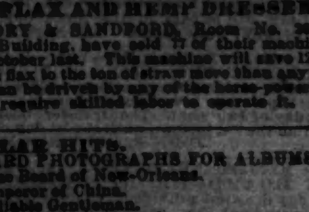

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ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

HEADQUARTERS SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE ON COLORED ENLISTMENTS, NO. 1,210 CHESNUT-ST., JUNE 27, 1863.—The Supervisory Committee on Enlistments for Colored Regiments ask the cooperation of their fellow-citizens in an undertaking which they deem of the utmost importance to the successful prosecution of the war against rebellion.

Authority has been given by the War Department to recruit in Pennsylvania colored regiments for three years or the war. These troops, when raised, will be credited to the quota of Pennsylvania under the next draft. The Government receives and musters them in at Camp William Penn, at Chelton Hills, and all previous expenses of recruitment, subsistence and transportation must be provided by the public.

It will be seen that funds to a considerable extent will be required to prosecute successfully and energetically the enterprise which has been intrusted to us. Without bounties or extra allowances to the men, each regiment recruited in this vicinity will not cost less than ten thousand dollars. Yet, to accomplish all that we hope to do, we must look beyond the limits of our immediate neighborhood. In 1860 the male colored population of Pennsylvania was only 26,613, and if one in four of these is able to bear arms, we have for our field operations but six or seven thousand men, of whom four hundred have already, through their own negligence, been abstracted for the benefit of Massachusetts. Our field, therefore, should not be limited by the narrow boundaries of our own State, and this will necessarily entail increased expenditure. The Massachusetts regiments, obtained by a system of agencies extending from St. Louis to Philadelphia, cost about $25,000 each, exclusive of $50 bounty per man. The funds for this had, with wise forethought, been appropriated by the State.

We must rely upon private liberality. The same machinery which was so successfully employed for Massachusetts is at our command, and the extent of our operations is only to be limited by the amount of funds placed at our disposal. If large, we can make this the centre of recruitment for the colored population of all the States where such enlistments are not permitted by the State authorities.

But it is not only pecuniary aid that we look for at your hands. Our labors can be materially assisted by your influence and sympathy. Whether encouraged or not, the events of the past fortnight have shown that there is sufficient spirit and patriotism in our colored population to insure a reasonable response to our invitation to enlist; but the extent of that response can be vastly increased by individual efforts, and by the appreciation which the community at large may manifest of the patriotic self-devotion of the negro to a country which has thus far given him but a step-mother's affection.

Six months since, had we appeared to you, we should have felt it necessary to argue the propriety and expediency of negro enlistments. That time, however, has passed. All thinking men have at last been convinced that the mortal struggle in which we are engaged requires us to use all the legitimate means within our power to crush a rebellion which else will crush us. It has been recognized that the severest blow which can be inflicted upon the slave oligarchy must come from the institution of Slavery itself; and while we where thus turning upon the rebels the arms which they had been using against us, it would be folly longer to deny to the free colored men of the North the opportunity which they had so earnestly desired of offering themselves as a sacrifice, not only to their race, but for the country. Since volunteering can no longer fill the ranks of our armies, and recourse to conscription becomes necessary, unreasoning prejudice only can be blind to the fact that every colored recruit acts as an unpurchased substitute for a white man. If, forgetful of past experience in our two wars with England, many of us believed that the colored race could not face the white man in battle, the generous self-sacrifice of the noble spirits who fell at Port Hudson and Milliken's Bend has effectually dissipated the prejudice. If, too, we hesitated to place arms in the hands of a race degraded by centuries of servitude, lest their ungovernable fury should repay upon the innocent and unprotected the long arrears of wrong, the result has shown how baseless were those fears. We have seen that while the negro can exhibit unsurpassed courage on the field, he is thoroughly amenable to discipline, and that, when properly trained and well officered, he may be implicitly relied on to observe the rules of honorable warfare.

The last objection has thus been removed, and no loyal citizen can hesitate to aid in every practicable mode a movement which must prove most efficient in quelling the rebellion. To all classes we therefore appeal, with full confidence that we shall receive for the undertaking the active support, both moral and pecuniary, of a community which has never yet failed in its response to every call made in the name and for the cause of the Union.

Contributions can be sent to the office of the Finance Committee, at Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co., No. 35 South 3d-st.

Applications for positions in the regiment should be transmitted through Henry Samuel, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Executive Committee, at the headquarters, No. 1,210 Chesnut-st. Authority to recruit will be given by Maj. Stearns, No. 1,210 Chesnut-st.

MEN OF COLOR! at length the opportunity is offered for which you have waited so long and so patiently. A gigantic contest, in which the interests of your race are so largely involved, threatens with destruction the land which for centuries has been your home. At the very commencement of the struggle you eagerly offered your services. They were rejected for reasons which, whether well or ill-founded, were all-powerful at the time. Those reasons exist no longer, and your country now invites you to arms in her defence.

Men of color! we speak to you of your country, of the land where God in his mysterious providence has placed you to work out his inscrutable purposes. Yet you have been strangers in a land of strangers, and it is now for you to decide whether that land shall be to you and your children more in the future than it has been in the past. We can make no promises, but we have an abiding faith that the Almighty has not visited us with tribulation in wrath, but in mercy; that you and we, thus tried in the fiery furnace, if true to ourselves and to Him, shall emerge purified and redeemed from the sins and the wrongs of the past.

Twice heretofore have you displayed your valor in defence of the Republic. In two wars with Great Britain your strong arms aided to beat back the foe, and Washington and Jackson acknowledged the services which you so willingly rendered. You failed in your reward then; but circumstances now have changed, and a war in which Slavery on one side is arrayed against freedom on the other, cannot leave you in your present condition, if only you show yourselves equal to the occasion. Old prejudice declared that you could not fight. Your brethren in Louisiana and Mississippi, though degraded by ages of servitude, have gloriously replied to that taunt. You who have long been free are now called upon to respond to them. Prejudice still sneeringly asserts that you will not leave your homes to fight for the flag of the white man. It is for you to repel that insult, and to show yourselves worthy to call that flag likewise your own.

It is true that, even as soldiers, with equality of hardship and danger, there is even yet inequality of reward. Your pay is not that of the white man, and you are offered no bounty by the Government. This, rightly considered, should be to you a fresh incentive. If, a year ago, this was all that could be secured by your friends, at a time when colored enlistments had rather to be suggested than openly advocated, it is for you to dispel the remaining mists of prejudice, by showing, in your alacrity, that you are actuated, not by love of gain, but by the promptings of patriotism; that you are capable of noble ambition, and that no longer as a servile race, but as the soldiers of a free Republic, your deeds may prove that the laborer is worthy of his hire. We feel authorized to assure you that the Administration and a powerful portion of Congress will, at the next session, use their influence to remove such discrimination as to pay, not only in the future, but to make up to you all arrearages. Another Port Hudson fight will carry Congress by storm. Meanwhile, our exertions shall be unremitting to raise funds, which, if they exceed what may be requisite for the necessary expenditures of enlistment and organization, shall be devoted to your benefit.

The world will look with interest upon the mighty experiment in which we are engaged, in which a downtrodden race is invited to prove its manhood. The nation is too deeply solicitous for the success of the experiment to neglect any means requisite for that success. You may, therefore, rely on the most careful forethought and attention. Your officers will be tried and experienced men, selected for the purpose by a special Board of Examiners, that you may not be carried into battle by incompetent leaders. Every opportunity will be afforded you that skill and science can suggest, and the destinies of your race will be left in your hands—to rise or to fall, as you may approve yourselves.

An opportunity which has no parallel in history is now before you. Shrink from it now, and you justify the taunts and sneers of your enemies and oppressors. Take advantage of it; show yourselves to be men and patriots; and a grateful country, watching the flags of your regiments emerging triumphantly from the smoke of battle, cannot refuse the applause which is the due of valor contending for the right.

THOMAS WEBSTER, Chairman.
SINGLETON A. MERCER, Treasurer.
CADWALADER BIDDLE, Secretary.

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|---|---|
| George H. Boker, | Horace Binney, Jr., |
| J. M. McKim, | Daniel Smith, Jr., |
| Henry Samuel, | Algernon S. Roberts, |
| E. R. Hutchinson, | Rev. J. W. Jackson, |
| A. E. Borie, | Lemuel Coffin, |
| William H. Ashurst, | John E. Addicks, |
| William M. Tilghman, | E. W. Clark, |
| Caleb H. Needles, | Benjamin H. Brewster, |
| Thomas J. Megear, | Joshua P. Ash, |
| N. B. Browne, | James W. Carson, |
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| George T. Thorn, | Henry C. Lea, |
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| Charles Wise, | William Sellers, |
| John A. McAllister, | James L. Claghorn, |
| Samuel S. White, | B. P. Hunt, |
| A. H. Franciscus, | William G. Wainwright, |
| Abraham Barker, | M. Russell Thayer, |
| Evan Randolph, | Ed. Parker, |
| William Rotch Wister, | Lieut.-Col. Wm. D. Whipple, U. S. A., |
| R. F. Reimer, | S. M. Felton, |
| William D. Kelley, | James Pollock, |
| Thomas P. Stotesbury, | Joshua Spering, |
| Col. G. H. Crossman, U. S. A., | James A. Wright, |
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SAVE YOUR MONEY.

DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money. WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.

It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair oil. IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.

Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes, F. C. Wells and J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway.

CABINET FURNITURE.
HERTS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 669 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 292 and 294 4th-st.

The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 20 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.

Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

GEO. SCHWARZENBERG, M. D., NO. 33 STUYVESANT-ST.—Specialties, Eye and Throat Diseases. The newly-invented Laryngoscope enables us to diagnose with certainty the character of Diseases of the Throat. Acquainted with the use of this instrument, I beg to invite patients to get examined.

## FINANCIAL.

United States Treasury, New-York, June 29, 1863.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, I hereby give notice that I will, until the 31st day of July, inclusive, receive subscriptions at par for United States Bonds of the loan of 1862, bearing six (6) per cent. interest in gold coin, commonly known as Five-Twenties.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

LAKE ERIE AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.

The Lake Erie and Pacific Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana, now offer for sale their entire issue of [illegible],000 First, and only, Mortgage Bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York.

These bonds are secured by a DEED OF TRUST, constituting the FIRST and ONLY lien upon the entire Road, its franchises, appurtenances, rolling stock, &c.

The route is along the White Water Valley, from [illegible]ville to Union, a distance of about sixty miles, and passes through the richest, best cultivated and most densely populated portion of the State of Indiana.

The road is the CENTRAL SECTION of the otherwise completed TRUNK LINE, connecting the great Southwest at LOUISVILLE, Ky., on the Ohio River, and at an early day with TOLEDO and SANDUSKY, on Lake Erie.

The Company is wholly without debt (except its bonded debt,) and being strong in its local traffic, and connecting with roads that must necessarily largely increase the volume of its revenues, the BOARD OF DIRECTORS with great confidence, invite the attention of capitalists to these securities, believing that they offer an opportunity for a first-class railroad investment, than which, in their judgment, there is no better to be had.

The published exhibits of the Company, together with maps showing the locality and advantages of the Road, can be had from either of the Trustees of the Deed of Trust, in this City, named below, and from either of whom the bonds are only to be had.

TRUSTEES: GEORGE A. ROBBINS, No. 64 William-st. GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

New-York, May [illegible], 1863.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 172 BROADWAY. New-York, June 26, 1863.

At the annual election, held 24th inst., at this office, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year:

JAMES VAN NORDEN, A. M. BININGER, WM. K. THORN, EDMUND HURRY, JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, DANIEL B. PIERSON, ED. C. JOHNSON, CHAS. BUTTS, SHELDON SMITH, WM. P. COOLEDGE, RICHARD F. CARMAN, WM. L. LONGWORTH, JOHN RANDALL, RICHARD C. COMBES, LEVI ONDERDONK, THOMAS B. PECK, ELISHA BROOKS, JOHN H. FOWLES, JOHN W. AMERMAN, J. G. GOTTSBERGER, Jr., JAMES BUCHAN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES VAN NORDEN was unanimously reelected President of the Company for the ensuing year. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST. Will continue to furnish U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, as long as issued by Government, at par and interest. CHECKS on CITY BANKS received in payment. INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND for sale at market rates—U. S. 6s, 1881. U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold. U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES. VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., BANKERS, and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Gold for duties at current rates. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

FOR SALE. Sacramento Valley 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds. Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds. Auburn City (California) 8 per cent. R. R. Bonds. Santa Clara County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds. San Mateo County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds. All the above are in California, and the interest paid in gold, but the second in the list. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS. Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price in currency, at the option of holders. KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN, (Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,) FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER, No. 42 Pine-st. CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co., New-York, June 24, 1863. THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were elected Directors of this Company at the annual Election held on the 16th June, instant:

John W. Lewis, Henry S. Terbell, Samuel Raynor, Matthias Clark, Cornelius Stephens, Samuel Birdsall, Abraham Leggett, D. J'cks'n Steward, Thomas J. Blanck, Thomas Williams, William Hertzel, Crowell Adams, Alfred Barmore, Charles F. Hunter, Henry David, George Warner, John O. More, J. G. Blauvelt, Chris. Gwyer, Matthias Bloodgood, Peter J. Schultz, Simon Shindler, Eliphalet Bootman, Albert Mann, John P. Yelverton, Abr'm R. Van Nest, J. F. Van Riper, James S. Lewis, George Schmelzel, James E. Hedges, Solomon Banta, Peter R. Christie, Joseph H. Wood, William Moir, Joseph B. Miller.

At a meeting of the Board held on 23d June, instant, MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Office of the Saratoga Empire Spring Co., Saratoga Springs, June 22, 1863. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted: *Resolved*, That a dividend of Four (4) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be and the same is hereby declared out of the earnings of the six months ending July 1, payable at the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 13 John-st., New-York, on the 20th day of July next, to holders of said Stock at the close of business on the 30th inst. The three per cent. tax to the United States will be paid by the Company. O. R. CROMWELL, Secretary.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given, that the books will be open for subscriptions to the stock of the National Union Life and Limb Insurance Company of New-York, incorporated by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 25, 1863, at the office of S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, on the 6th day of July, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M. This notice is given in pursuance of section 5 of said act of incorporation. S. Draper, Samuel J. Glassey, S. G. Post, Jas. L. Smith, A. Jones, Committee.

Office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, Chicago, June 30, 1863. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE first coupon of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 64 William-st., New-York, on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863. JOSEPH PEROE, Treasurer and Secretary.

BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—All holders of real estate bonds of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, due January 1st, 1863, will present the same for payment immediately, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. Interest will cease on these bonds from July 1st, 1863. JAS. H. GODMAN, Trustee.

Office of the Continental Insurance Co., No. 102 Broadway, New-York, June 2, 1863. CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENTITLED to Certificates of Profits for the year 1862, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid their forfeiture. H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

Phenix Bank, New-York, June 30, 1863. ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 14, 1863. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 38 Exchange-place.

SOLDIERS MUSTERED OUT, WHO HAVE not received bounty on account of short time, can have the same collected or cashed by applying to SOMES, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, under Broadway Bank.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 76 Wall-st.

SOLDIERS OF THE TWO YEAR REGIMENTS who have been mustered out and not paid their $100 bounty, can get the same by applying to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., Room No. 29.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 76 Wall-st.

## FINANCIAL.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription. FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES "5-20" YEAR 6 PER CENT. LOAN. Office of Livermore, Clews & Co., No. 34 Wall-st.

We supply these bonds, as agents, in all denominations, "at par" interest in gold, commencing to the purchaser upon deposit of the money.

The privilege of subscribing to this Loan will cease on and after July 1, 1863.

Orders, accompanied by draft on New-York or current funds, will receive prompt attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, and Dealers in Securities and Gold.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY, EASTERN DIVISION. Gen. FREMONT, President of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, has appointed SAMUEL HALLETT & CO., General Financial Agents of the Company, and for the purpose of increasing their facilities, has placed with them available cash securities to the amount of two millions of dollars, to remain with the house until the road is completed, and to be used by them in such way as they may deem best calculated to secure the speedy completion of the railway. June 4, 1863.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE, Member Mining Board. ROBT. W. HALSTED, Member Stock Exchange. SIMEON BALDWIN, Jr.

LAWRENCE, HALSTED & BALDWIN, STOCK BROKERS, No. 70 WALL-ST. Orders for the Purchase or Sale of STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS promptly executed. COLLECTIONS made on all points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA. COMMERCIAL PAPER negotiated. FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE effected at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES.—B. Hon & Co., 29 and 31 Gold-st.; W. W. De Forest & Co., 88 South-st.; Simeon Baldwin, President N. Y. Ex. Co.; C. J. Lawrence & H. Faile, N. Y.; James M. Halsted, Pres. Am. Fire Ins. Co.; Gilman, Son & Co., 47 Exchange-place; Wm. Smith Brown & Co., 48 Chambers-st.; Halsted, Haines & Co., 374 Broadway.

EDWARD KING Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

COUPONS OF THE JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation of same, on and after that date, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York. T. B. BLACKSTONE, President. Chicago, June 22, 1863.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and coupons payable in Pacific States bought. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 76 Wall-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Panama Railroad Company, Tontine Building, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, June 24, 1863. TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road, for the three months ending 30th inst., and One (1) per Cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 6th July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 25th June until the morning of the 8th July next. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Bank, No. 108 Broadway, New-York, June 23, 1863. DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (4) Four per Cent., and an extra dividend of Three (3) per Cent., both payable, free of Government tax, on or after Monday, July 6. The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 8th of July, 1863. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Co., Office No. 36 William-st., New-York, June 26, 1863. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. will be paid at this office to the holders of the Guaranteed Stock of this Company on the 1st day of August next. The Transfer Books for the Guaranteed Stock will be closed on the 15th day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 3d day of August following, at 10 A. M. HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, for the current six months ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. The transfer books will remain closed from the 23d day of June until the morning of Tuesday, July 7. By order of the Board. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier. June 23, 1863.

Office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York, June 24, 1863. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TWELVE (12) PER CENT. Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

Importers and Traders' Bank, New-York, June 27, 1863. FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of four (4) per cent. free from Government tax, was declared and made payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the sixth July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed. JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery.—The Board of Trustees have declared a Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under, and Five per Cent. per annum on sums over that amount, on all accounts entitled thereto, payable on and after the 3d Monday in July. CHAS. PECK, President. Jas. P. Haight, Secretary.

Office of the Guardian Life Ins. Co. of New-York City, July 1, 1863. AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half (3½) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. The transfer-books will be closed to the 8th inst. By order. H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

Office No. 70 Wall-street, New-York, July 1, 1863. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

Office of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Co., New York, June 26, 1863. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. upon the capital stock free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1863. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, June 30, 1863. TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

The Park Bank, New-York, June 29, 1863. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after the 1st of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 3d of July. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, June 25, 1863. TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1863. J. S. FOX, Cashier.

Bank of North America, New-York, June 16, 1863. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Bank of North America have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d instant, until the 1st day of July. JOHN P. YELVERTON, Cashier.

Mechanics' Bank, New-York, June 20, 1863. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. free from Government Tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 6th of July. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

Phenix Bank, New-York, June 30, 1863. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders, free from Government tax, on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. By order of the Board. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary. New-York, July 1, 1863.

Office of the Jersey City Insurance Company, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, July 1, 1863. THIRTEENTH REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

Bank of the Commonwealth, New-York, June 23, 1863. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (free of Government tax) payable to the Stockholders on Monday, the 6th of July. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after July 8. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

## DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New-York, July 1, 1863. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the [illegible] of July. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Norwich, Conn., June 25, 1863. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No. 26 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th [illegible], at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—[illegible] The Trustees have declared a Dividend to depositors of Six Per Cent. on sums of $500 and under, and Five Per Cent. on sums over $500, free from Government Tax, payable on or after the 20th July. Dividends not drawn will bear interest as principal. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Broadway Bank, New-York, June 30, 1863. TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., and the Government tax, from the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. Transfer book will be closed until 1st proximo. By order. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—158TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier. June 16, 1863.

Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Co. Office, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent.—free of Government tax—has this day been declared, payable on 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary. New-York, July 2, 1863.

Office of the Long Island Ins. Co., No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, June 27, 1863. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

Tradesmen's Bank, of the City of New-York, June 29, 1863. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Four (4) per cent., free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1, until when the transfer books will remain closed. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier. New-York, June 27, 1863.

Office of the Hope Fire Insurance Company, No. 92 Broadway, New-York, July 2, 1863. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. (5) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

Market Bank, New-York, July 2, 1863. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Market Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. R. BAYLES, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 69 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. By order. WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary. July 1, 1863.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company, New-York, July 2, 1863. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

Office Citizens' Fire Ins. Co., New-York, July 2, 1863. DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK. Corner Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth-street. CHARTERED 1854. Six per cent. interest allowed. DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20th JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. Aug's F. Lee, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. EDW'D V. HAUGHWOUT, President. JOHN McLEAN, WM. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. Gardner S. Chapin, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1. *The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.* Bank open daily from 10 to 3 and from 5 to 7 P. M. M. D. VAN PELT, President. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer. J. P. Cooper, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST. Citizens' Saving Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7. All deposits made now will commence to draw interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. Seymour A. Bunce, Secretary.

Greenwich Savings Bank, New-York, July 1, 1863. NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under entitled thereto, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after the 20th inst. All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from this date. The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M. JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. William M. Phillips, Silvanus S. Ward, Vice-Presidents. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M. On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 4 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. The July dividend will be paid free of Government tax. Money deposited on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. [illegible], Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. CHAS. PECK, President. Jas. P. Haight, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 11, will bear interest from the 1st July. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 8 P. M. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. Isaac T. Smith, Secretary. June 30, 1863.

## INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER [illegible]. Total Assets, over $325,000. This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms. Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies. Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurance. ROBERT S. HONE, President. Duncan F. Curry, Secretary.

## FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c. Manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 366 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

## AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY. DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me, by Hon. William Marvin, of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell, by public auction, On TUESDAY, July 7, At 12 o'clock M., AT WOODRUFF & ROBINSON'S STORES, BROOKLYN, COTTON.

Cargoes of the following prizes:

Schooner ROYAL YACHT, [illegible] bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner [illegible], 36 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner SURPRISE, [illegible] Sea Island Cotton, 19 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner [illegible], 7 packages Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner MINNIE, 18 half bales Sea Island Cotton, 2 half bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner ENTERPRISE, 9 packages Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner CHARM, 24 bales Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, 54 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner NEW-YEAR, 19 half bales Sea Island Cotton, 15 packages Sea Island Cotton, 40 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner GEN. PRIM, 37 bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner JANE ADELIA, 27 bales Upland Cotton, 2 half bales Upland Cotton.
Sloop BRIGHT, 21 half bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner SEA LION, 129 bales Upland Cotton, 22 bales Upland Cotton, 23 bales Upland Cotton, repack.
Schooner RIPPLE, 102 bales Upland Cotton, 3 half bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner ANNIE B., 10 bales Upland Cotton, 10 round bales Upland Cotton.
Schooner FASHION, 49 bales Sea Island Cotton.
Schooner MISSISSIPPIAN, 170 bales Upland Cotton, 8 half bales Upland Cotton, 8 bags Upland Cotton.
MARKED "INDIAN RIVER," 4 bales Sea Island Cotton.
MARKED "ST. LUCIE," 2 bales Sea Island Cotton.
MARKED "PORT ROYAL," 14 bales Upland Cotton.
Captured by U. S. schooner Beauregard, 7 bales Sea Island Cotton, 25 bales Upland Cotton.

Catalogues and samples at the office of Bonner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale. JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

James M. Miller, Auctioneer. BY JAMES M. MILLER, ON SATURDAY, July 11th, 1863, at two o'clock, on the premises of the late JAMES CONNER, deceased, in the town and county of WESTCHESTER, N. Y., under the direction of the executrix and executors, the very valuable mansion house, and about 160 acres of land in high state of cultivation, improvements costly and nearly new. On the premises, independent of the mansion house, is a new cottage, well arranged, old homestead, two stables, two valuable barns, &c. Location unsurpassed for respectability and health; accessible by steamboats and railroads. Persons wishing to view the property can stop at Williams Bridge almost any hour, where conveyance can be procured at all times. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired, for a term of years. Maps and particulars at the office.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers. HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. [illegible] E. H. LUDLOW will sell, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, arm chairs and rockers in hair cloth, French plate pier and mantel glasses, [illegible] mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, enameled bedroom suites, palliasses, hair mattresses, bolster and pillows, extension table, dining chairs, crockery and glassware, together with the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

ENROLLMENT. Office of the A. A. Provost-Marshal-General, Southern Division of New-York, New-York, June 23, 1863.

Notice is hereby given to all persons whose names have been enrolled in Districts other than those in which they reside, that by calling upon the Provost-Marshal in the District in which they have their residence, they can obtain a certificate of the fact of their enrollment in such District, which, upon presentation, will entitle them to have their names taken from the lists where they may have been enrolled elsewhere.

By adopting this course, the Provost-Marshals will be enabled to perfect their lists, and prevent the possibility of names appearing more than once in the enrollment.

Application should be made to the Provost-Marshals as follows:

1st Congressional District, Jamaica, L. I.
2d Congressional District, No. 20 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.
3d Congressional District, No. 300 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
4th Congressional District, No. 271 Broadway.
5th Congressional District, No. 429 Grand-st.
6th Congressional District, No. 185 6th-av.
7th Congressional District, No. 63 3d-av.
8th Congressional District, No. 1,190½ Broadway.
9th Congressional District, No. 677 3d-av.

Col. ROBERT NUGENT, A. A. Provost-Marshal-General.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend. Alderman TERENCE FARLEY, Alderman PETER MITCHELL, Alderman JOHN T. HENRY, Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE, Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Councilman WM. JOYCE, Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER, Councilman JOHN McCONNELL, Councilman ALEX. BRANDON, Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice. ALEX. BRANDON, JAMES MURRAY, RICHARD O'BRIEN, Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice. PETER MASTERSON, GEO. A. JEREMIAH, CHAS. H. HALL, Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend. TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, PETER MASTERSON, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. JOHN McCOOL, PETER MITCHELL, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend. TERENCE FARLEY, JACOB M. LONG, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice. PETER MASTERSON, JOHN FOX, LEWIS R. RYERS, Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. GEO. A. JEREMIAH, TERENCE FARLEY, CHARLES H. HALL, Committee on Sewers.

## MACHINERY.

FOUR-CYLINDER PRESS WANTED.—Any publisher having a four-cylinder Hoe press, in good condition, for sale, can hear of a purchaser by addressing S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 37 Park-row, New-York. State lowest price, size of bed, how long in use, how soon it could be shipped, whether any repairs would be necessary, &c.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS' PATENT, the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 482 Broadway, New-York. TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam-engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, and rope machinery, &c.

## BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER. 8,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thicknesses, from ½ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive. 100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut. H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 23d-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—OF EVERY QUALITY, some as low as $7, can now be bought cheaper of A. KLABER, No. 169 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., than at any other place in New-York. Cut this out.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

Navy Department, Bureau of Yards and Docks, June 11, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard)," will be received at this office until noon on the 13th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the bureau for any or all of the yards.

*To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope*; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus: "*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard).*"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

*Form of Offer.* (Here date the offer.)

The undersigned, (here insert the name or names composing the firm who bid, of (name the town,)) in the State of (name the State) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class or classes) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price, and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy agent at (name the agency,) for signature and certificate. And I (or we) hereby declare that the above offer is made in strict conformity in every particular with the law approved March 3d, 1863, section 2d, herein quoted:

*Extracts from Laws of the United States.*

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such contract or order may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided*, That all the rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the army or navy of the United States, shall be found guilty by a court-martial of fraud or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States. Approved July 17, 1862.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the chief of any bureau of the Navy Department, in contracting for naval supplies, shall be at liberty to reject the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has been a defaulter in any previous contract with the Navy Department; nor shall parties who have failed as principals or sureties in any former contract be received as sureties on other contracts; nor shall the copartners of any firm be received as sureties for such firm or for each other; nor, in contracts with the same bureau, shall one contractor be received as surety for another; and every contract shall require the delivery of a specified quantity, and no bids having nominal or fictitious prices shall be considered. [illegible] more than one bid be offered by any one party, by or in the name of his or their clerk, partner or other person, all such bids may be rejected; and no person shall be received as a contractor who is not a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply, who has not a license as such manufacturer or dealer. And all persons offering bids shall have the right to be present when the bids are opened and inspect the same. Approved, March 3, 1863.

(Here the bidder or bidders and each member of the firm to sign.)

*Form of Guarantee.*

The undersigned, (name of guarantor,) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above-named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States, within ten days after the date of notice, through the Post-office, of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned. And we hereby declare that neither of us have been defaulters in any contract previously made with the Navy Department.

Witness: (Signatures of guarantors.)

I certify that the above-named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case, and that the above declarations of the guarantors to this offer are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and reliable. (Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage or cartage to the place where used within the Navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government for delivery, and subject to the inspection, count, weight or measurement of the said Navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the Commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications or samples, and any further descriptions of the articles or explanations they may desire. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise [illegible]

[illegible] Approved accounts in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition [illegible] shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department, and eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the Navy agent at [illegible] within ten days after warrants for the [illegible] have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

[illegible] until all the required [illegible] have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibilities be certified to by a Navy Agent, Collector, District-Attorney, Clerk of the District Court, or some other person satisfactorily known to the Bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the Bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within ten days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 4, Yellow pine timber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair, and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails, and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing, and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25, Iron castings; class No. 26, Augers; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 28, Bituminous coal, Cumberland; class A, Paint Mill; class B, Steam boiler; class C, Bishop's derrick; class D, Boat builder's and carpenters' shop; class E, Paint shop; class F, Porter's house.

FOR ORDNANCE TIMBER SHED.

Class G, Bricks; class H, Stone; class I, White pine and spruce timber and lumber; class J, Lime and cement; class K, Sand; class L, Slate; class M, Iron nails and hardware; class N, Paints, oils, and glass; class O, Iron castings.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 3, Yellow pine timber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair, and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig Iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Fire-wood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26, Augers; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 28, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 30, Semi-Bituminous, Broad top coal, and Pictou; class A, Tinning and Slating; class B, Copper gutters; class C, Sashes; class D, steam hammer; class E, For building joiner's shop.

ORDNANCE STORE, BOSTON.

Class F, Bricks; class G, Stone; class H, Oak and hard wood, timber and lumber; class I, Northern hard pine, white pine and spruce, timber and lumber; class J, Lime and plaster; class K, Cement; class L, Gravel and Sand; class M, Iron, iron spikes and nails; class N, Slating and tinning; class O, Coppering; class P, Paints and oils; class Q, Pig Iron; class R, Sashes.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 3½, Stone; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, cypress and juniper; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig Iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26, Augers; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 28, Bituminous coal; class No. 30, Semi-bituminous Broad top coal; class No. 31, Copper and composition nails; class A, Hose carriage; class B, Officers houses; class C, Foundry.

FOR ORDNANCE.

Class D, white pine, &c.; class E, Lignumvitæ; class F, Pig Iron; class G, Sand for casting shells; class H, Spelter; class I, Flax, canvass and twine; class J, Copper; class K, Leather; class L, Wrought-iron tubing; class M, Files; class N, Brass and iron screws; class O, Iron—round, flat and square; class P, Paints, oils, &c.; class Q, Drums; class R, Hardware; class S, Tin; class T, ship chandlery; class U, Stationery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 2, Stone; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, nails and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 26, Augers; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 30, Semi-bituminous, Broad top coal; class No. 31, Copper and composition nails; class A, Extension of joiner-shop; class B, Extension of storehouse.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; class No. 2, Hats, boots and shoes, &c.; class No. 3, Provisions; class No. 4, Groceries; class No. 5, Dry goods; class No. 6, Bread, &c.; class No. 7, Tobacco; class No. 8, Coal; class No. 9, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 10, Bricks, gravel and lime; class No. 11, Lumber; class No. 12, Firewood; class No. 13, Provender; class No. 14, Miscellaneous; class No. 15, Hardware; class No. 16, Stationery.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, Bricks; class No. 3, Yellow pine timber; class No. 4, Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, Oak and hard wood; class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, Cement; class No. 9, Gravel and sand; class No. 11, Iron, iron nails, and spikes; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 13, Pig-iron; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 20, Hay and straw; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 32, Machinery and tools; class A, Bishop's beam derrick.

NORFOLK.

Class No. 6, White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, Iron, iron spikes, and nails; class No. 12, Steel; class No. 14, Files; class No. 15, Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, Ship chandlery; class No. 17, Hardware; class No. 18, Stationery; class No. 19, Firewood; class No. 21, Provender; class No. 22, Charcoal; class No. 23, Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24, Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27, Anthracite coal; class No. 30, Semi-bituminous, Broad top coal; class No. 31, Copper and composition nails.

Postage must be prepaid on offers forwarded by mail after the 1st of July.

ARMY SUPPLIES. Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 502 Broadway, New-York, July 1, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 13th inst., for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:

Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Account Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Index Books.
Regimental Order Books.
Camp Kettles.
Mess Pans.

Samples of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will state the number of books they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guarantee must accompany the bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Books, &c.," and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN. Assistant Quartermaster's Office, Forage Department, corner of G and 22d-sts., Washington, D. C., April 25, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract. S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES. Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 502 Broadway, New-York, June 29, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, for delivering, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City, PACKING BOXES.

Specifications and samples of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will state how many they wish to furnish, and how fast they can make deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Packing Boxes," and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES. Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 502 Broadway, New-York, July 2, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at this office, for furnishing by contract at this depot, 1,000 suits of Zouave uniform clothing.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state how soon they can furnish the articles.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Zouave Uniforms," and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G. U. S. Army.

PACIFIC RAILWAY. The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & CO., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery. J. C. FREMONT, Pres't Union Pacific Railway, E. D. New-York, June 3, 1863.

Army Clothing and Equipment Office, 12th and Girard sts., Philadelphia, June 24, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED AT this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, 7th July next, to furnish promptly at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Viz:

Water-proof blankets for footmen; painted.
Water-proof blankets for footmen; vulcanized India Rubber.
Water-proof blankets for footmen; vulcanized gutta percha.
To be grommeted.

Bidders will state in their proposals the price, quantity bid for, and time of delivery.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the bid. No bid will be considered that does not comply fully with the above requirements.

Sealed samples to which all articles must conform, can be seen at this office, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for. G. H. CROSMAN, A. Q. M. General, U. S. Army.

Office Commissary of Subsistence, No. 4 State-st., New-York, July 2, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M., of MONDAY, the 6th inst., for furnishing fresh beef for six (6) months from the 10th of July, 1863, to the troops in the service of the United States, who may be in or near the City of New-York, or on board of vessels in the harbor of New-York.

The fresh beef is to be of a good marketable quality, with due proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished in such quantities, times and places as may be required.

Further information will be given on application at this office. Each bid must have a printed copy of the advertisement pasted at its head, and must have written out, in full, the place of business of the bidder or bidders. Written contracts are to be made, with adequate bonds, within two days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bid. The names of two sufficient sureties are to be given in the proposals, which are to be indorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Beef." F. H. MOORE, Capt. and Com. Sub. Vol. Service.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—The Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad Company will receive, until the 15th day of July next, proposals for the grading and masonry, also for the trestling and railroad ties, for the extension of their road from Trexlertown to Rittenhouse Gap, a distance of eight miles. Specifications, plans and profile of the work can be seen at the office of the Company, at Catasauqua, Lehigh County, Penn., on and after July 10. Any further information obtained on application to DAVID THOMAS, President, Or P. BRADY, Engineer, Catasauqua, Penn.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME PONY, 11 TO 12 hands high, young and sound, well adapted for a boy's use, either under saddle or in harness. Can be seen at the stable of Thomas Morris, No. 118 Clinton-st.

## MEDICAL.

**SECRET DISEASES, SECRET DISEASES. SAMARITAN'S GIFT.** SAMARITAN'S GIFT. The most certain remedy ever used. Yes, a positive cure. Balsam Copaiba and Mercury discarded. Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are purely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days, and recent CASES IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever. Price, male packages, $2; female, $3; sent by mail. SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES. A positive and permanent cure for Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters, &c. There is not another remedy known to equal it for the cure of Syphilis. It removes and eradicates it. Price, $1, or six bottles for $5. Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row. J. E. EATON, No. 35 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

**DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS** are infallible for Fistula, Blind and Bleeding Piles. Reference to ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all Druggists, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway, and by Proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 431 Broadway.

**IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS.** Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other implications, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

**PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE** shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of sleep or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

**SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESS**fully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1830. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

**MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH** regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

**IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.**—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

**A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE**—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

**DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES** are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time, or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York.

**DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS** are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Especially for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

**DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN** the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been wounded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

**DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES** the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

**SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR.** WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

**DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY** be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enable him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

**DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y.,** opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $3; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

**ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES** where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

**DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO.** 131 Franklin-st., New-York, will speedily cure every form of secret disease, or in every case refund the money. Charges low. Private entrance.

**PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER** has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 13 three-cent stamps—300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**$225 WILL PURCHASE THE ONLY** photograph gallery in a town of 12,000 inhabitants, near New-York, including first-class instruments, furniture and stock. Rent, $2 per week. Apply to E. B. BLACKWELL, No. 90 William-st., N. Y., from 9 to 11 A. M.

**NOTICE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE** of the long-established wholesale Hat, Cap and Hatters' Trimmings house of W. C. WHITCHER, deceased, on Walnut-st., Cincinnati, is offered for sale. Apply to BATES & SCARBOROUGH, Attorneys, or WM. WILSHIRE.

## PRINTING.

**CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.** BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 60 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

## SHIPPING.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,** BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 24.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 1.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 8.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.
ASIA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $132 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $112 50
Second Cabin Passage ... 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

**STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.** The Steamship GREAT EASTERN, WALTER PATON, Commander, WILL BE DISPATCHED FROM LIVERPOOL TUESDAY, June 30. FROM NEW-YORK TUESDAY, July 21. And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port. First Cabin from ... $95 to $135. Second Cabin, State-room berths, meals furnished at separate table ... $70. Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half. Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free. Third Cabin ... $50. Steerage, with superior accommodations ... 30. Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage apply only to CHARLES A. WHITNEY, at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York. For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

**THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. (GALWAY LINE.)** ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 5,800 Tons. HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons. COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons. ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons. The magnificent Steamship ADRIATIC will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday. Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: First Cabin ... $120. Second Cabin ... 80. Steerage ... 35. For passage, apply at the office of the Agents, SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway. ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

**STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.** The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, July 4. Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $67 and $72. Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.** To sail on SATURDAY, July 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel United States Mail Steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PARRISH, commander, will sail as above, from Pier No. 36, N. R., foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway. *N. B. The new side-wheel United States Mail Steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. Bell, commander, will follow the MORNING STAR, and sail for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, July 22.*

**M. O. ROBERTS' LINE. CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA. ON THURSDAY, July 23, AT NOON.** The steamer AMERICA will sail as above, Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR. For passage, apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.** The United States Mail sidewheel Steamship COLUMBIA Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, July 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

**STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL,** touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER ... Saturday ... July 4.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Saturday ... July 11.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... Saturday ... July 18.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First cabin | $80 | Steerage | $32 50 |
| First cabin to London | 85 | Steerage to London | 35 50 |
| First cabin to Paris | 95 | Steerage to Paris | 40 50 |
| First cabin to Hamburg | 90 | Steerage to Hamburg | 37 50 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates. Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates. For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**THE MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS** full-powered iron screw steamer MERSEY, Commander G. A. PROWSE, R. N. R., 2,238 tons burden, 450 horse-power, will sail July 6, from New-York to Liverpool, calling at Cork to receive and deliver passengers and dispatches. Rates of passage, payable in currency, first cabin (according to accommodations) $80, $95, $110; including every requisite except wines and liquors, which can be obtained on board. Children between one and twelve years, half price. Infants free. Steerage $35. Children one to twelve years, half price. Infants $5. An experienced surgeon will be carried. For passage, apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, N. Y. To be followed by the SHANNON on the 12th.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 263 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.**—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**$50 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON THE NIGHT OF** 1st of July, a BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, a half-bred Canadian; had a star on forehead, mark of rope or fetter above her front hoof, two hind feet white; from the stable of GEO. FRAZIER & BRO., Yonkers, N. Y. She would not allow a stranger to look into her mouth; black mane and tail.

**$25 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM BROADWAY** Livery Stable, on TUESDAY, June 30, horse, wagon, and harness; horse is steel gray, 14½ hands high, 7 years old; wagon painted red, with black body; harness nearly new. Any information that will lead to the recovery of the property will be thankfully received, and the reward paid. HAMPSON & MILES, Yonkers, N. Y.

**CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING** Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 14,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. EDWARD BECH, No. 63 Beaver-st.

**LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE** shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

**LOST.—FIVE COUPONS, OF $35 EACH, OF THE** Cleveland and Toledo Sinking Fund Bonds, Nos. 1,126, 1,128 to 1,131, were lost on Friday morning in the Custom-house or Wall-st. Payment thereof has been stopped. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning them to Nos. 36 and 38 Reade-st., up stairs.

**LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, IN THE** neighborhood of 12th-st. and 5th-av., a pair of gold-mounted SPECTACLES. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at No. [illegible]

**LOST—IN GOING FROM BEEKMAN-ST. TO** Park-place, a pair of gold frame EYE-GLASSES. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them with Mr. MARSHALL, No. 5 Gold-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**FRENCH CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECT**able, neat Swiss girl wishes a situation as chambermaid; speaks a little English. Apply at the Employment Office for all Nations, No. 26 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute.

**AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS'** Institute and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places wanted—German, English, Scotch, American, Irish, and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

### MALES.

**AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS** regular gardener, or would act as coachman and gardener upon a small place. Address, for two days, JOBBING GARDENER, Box No. 200 Times Office.

## EXCURSIONS.

**1776. 4TH JULY. 1863. EXCURSION DOWN THE BAY TO SANDY HOOK.** Fare 50 cents. The magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS, Will make an excursion to Sandy Hook, JULY 4, 1863. Leaving New-York from Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 10 o'clock A. M., and proceed down the bay, passing the Battery, Governor's Island, Castle William, Bedloe's Island, Fort Diamond, Fort Hamilton, Fort Lafayette, (where the Government prisoners are confined,) the Highlands of Neversink, and all the beautiful Villages, Residences and natural scenery on Staten Island. Returning, will reach the City by 3:30 P. M. Those who wish to survey the beautiful scenery of the world-renowned bay of New-York, will find in this excursion opportunities seldom presented—a commodious Sound Steamer, skillful and attentive officers, Music, Dancing, and every requisite to make the day one of unalloyed pleasure to every participant. A splendid brass and cotillion band has been engaged for the occasion. An ample supply of refreshments will be provided, and every means employed to render the excursion profitable and satisfactory.

**FOURTH JULY EXCURSION TO FORT LEE.** The fast-sailing favorite steamboat MINNA, (Capt. SMITH,) with commodious upper and lower deck saloons, elegantly refurnished throughout, will run on the Fourth of July to Fort Lee, as follows: Leave Peck-slip, 8 A. M.

| Leave Spring-st. | Amos-st. | 30th-st. |
|---|---|---|
| 8½ A. M. | 8¾ A. M. | 9¼ A. M. |
| 11½ A. M. | 11¾ A. M. | 12 M. |
| 2½ P. M. | 2¾ P. M. | 3¼ P. M. |
| 4½ P. M. | 5 P. M. | 5½ P. M. |

Last trip down from Fort Lee, 7 P. M., arriving in good time to see the Fireworks. TICKETS, 10 CENTS.

**FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION. FOR WHITESTONE, BAYLE'S DOCK, GREAT NECK, CITY ISLAND, SAND'S POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD AND ROSLYN.** The steamboat T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, E. R., (Peck Slip,) at 10 o'clock A. M., and 10th-st., E. R., at 10:15, for the above named places. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3 P. M. Fare to Whitestone and Bayle's Dock, 25 cts. All other points 30 cents each way.

**TIME TABLE OF THE GRAND UNION FOURTH OF JULY PIC-NIC AND COTILLON EXCURSION.** Spring-st., 8; Delancey-st., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Robinson-st., 8¾; and Pier No. 4 North River, 9¼. Tickets 50 cents.

**FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT.**—The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, Pier No. 26, East River, on SATURDAY MORNING, July 4, at 8 o'clock. Returning, leave Bridgeport at 11 P. M., arriving in New-York about daylight. Fare for the excursion, $1 50.

**AWAY, AWAY, AWAY** With the Grand UNION FOURTH OF JULY PIC-NIC AND COTILLON EXCURSION, Before it is too late. *See Herald, News and Sun.*

**GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO LAKE SUPERIOR.**—The staunch elegant steamers NORTHERN LIGHT and CITY OF CLEVELAND, will each give five grand pleasure Excursions to Lake Superior, leaving Cleveland on the days below named, and visiting all points of interest on the route. The "round trip" comprises the distance of 2,000 miles, and is not surpassed by any other on the continent for variety of scenery and objects of interest. It embraces in transit the waters of Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and the beautiful rivers of Detroit, St. Clair and Sault Ste Marie, (with its thousand isles,) affording passengers an opportunity of visiting the "Sault Rapids" and "Ship Canal," the far-famed "Pictured Rocks," the Iron Mountain of Marquette and extensive Copper Mines at various points. To invalids it offers the most pure and invigorating atmosphere on the globe, which ever brings health and strength; to the [illegible] the whole country abounds in mineral wealth which cannot fail to attract the attention of the speculator and man of science. Besides, it is, for, becoming the favorite Summer trip, and its social pleasures are of the highest order. Good Hotels at all points. For further particulars, apply to ROBT. HANNA & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

TIME TABLE, FROM CLEVELAND.

| "Northern Light," Capt. SPAULDING. | "City of Cleveland," Capt. R. WILKINS. |
|---|---|
| July [illegible] | July [illegible] |
| July [illegible] | July [illegible] |
| July [illegible] | Aug. 4. |
| Aug. 11. | Aug. [illegible] |
| Aug. [illegible] | Aug. 25. |

Passengers taking the boat at Cleveland will have first selection of rooms.

**EXCURSION, JULY 4, 1863—TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, &c.**—The Harlem and New-York Navigation Co.'s steamboat SYLVAN GROVE leaves:

| PECK-SLIP | HARLEM |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] |

Landing at 10th-st., Astoria and 120th-st., each trip. Connecting by stage with Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms and Manhattanville, and by steamboat with McComb's Dam and High Bridge. No freight received or forwarded this day. Fare 7 cents.

**CHEAP EXCURSION FOR JULY 4, 1863.—NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.**—The trains of this road will be run at excursion rates on that day only as follows: Leave James-slip and 34th-st. at 6, 7, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30 and 11 A. M., and 2:30, 4, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:30 and 11 P. M. Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30 and 11 P. M. Fare from Hunter's Point to go and return (tickets good for that day only,) 30 cents. Flushing is one of the most beautiful villages adjacent to the City, being only eight miles distant. West Flushing Grove, situated on the line of the road six miles from Hunter's Point, is a beautiful retreat from the noise, dust and confusion of the City on that day. In the Grove are convenient buildings, good water and persons to offer any facility. J. S. BATTORFF, Superintendent.

**FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.**—The new and fast steamer J. D. BEERS (late Jesse Hoyt) will leave foot of Murray-st. at 6:45 and 10:40 A. M., 4:15 and 10 P. M. Returning, leave Long Branch at 7:45, 11:30 A. M. and 4, 11:15 P. M. Trains for Manchester, Tom's River, &c., connect with 6:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. boats from New-York. Tickets good to return on first train on Monday morning, July 6. Tickets to Long Branch and return 75 cents.

**SPLENDID FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION THROUGH STATEN ISLAND.**—The trains of the Staten Island Railroad will run every hour from Vanderbilt's Landing, S. I., to Tottenville, affording visitors a fine view of the Lower Bay, Sandy Hook, Prince's Bay, and the beautiful scenery along the route. The celebrated Biddles' Grove is at the terminus of the road, and is open to visitors. Fare from Vanderbilt's Landing only 20 cents.

**EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.**—Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks every day, commencing on Saturday, July 4, on and after July 6, every day, except Saturday. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Broome-st., 7¼; Peck-slip 7:30; Spring-st., North River, 8; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., 8. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

**SUNDAY, JULY 5—THE NEW STEAMER** CLARA will make a trip to Glen Cove, stopping at New-Rochelle, City Island, Fort Schuyler, White Stone and Strattonport. Will leave Peck-slip, East River, at 8:30 A. M.; Broome-st., 8:45; 10th-st., 9; 36th-st., 9:15. Returning, will leave Glen Cove at 2:45 P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3:30, and stopping at all the landings. Capt. WARING.

**FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH.**—Fare for the excursion, $1. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., touching at 30th-st., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 4, at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cold Spring, and Cornwall.

**SUNDAY, JULY 5, THE STEAMER** GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, for Glencove, Sand's Point, Whitestone and Strattonport, Great Neck. Capt. Johnson will leave Peck-slip, 8 A. M.; Broome-st., 8¼; 10th-st., 8½; 26th-st., 8¾. Returning, leave Glencove at 4 P. M., making all the landings.

**CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON** leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼; Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½; Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾; Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4. Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

**EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.**—The cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island. W. G. COXE, Supt. BROOKLYN, May 29, 1863.

**SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD** Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-street, touching at 30th, every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock.

**DAILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.**—Commencing THURSDAY, July 2, Steamer MARYLAND leaves Grand-st., East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7:30; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 7:30; Dey-st., 8; Pier No. 3 North River, 8:30. Fare 50 cents.

**FOURTH AND FIFTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.**—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier DAILY for Peekskill, at 6 A. M. Lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

**TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—SIDE**-wheel steamboats, and the barges RHINEBECK, LEXINGTON, HUGUENOT and EDMUND F. DEAN. Also, Florida and Conway's Pleasant Valley Groves to let. Office No. 363 West-st., corner of Barclay. H. MALLAN.

**FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.**—The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼; Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½; Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

**SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.—HUD**son River Railroad Express trains leave daily at 7 and 10 A. M., arriving in Saratoga in time for dinner and tea.

## STEAMBOATS.

**SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. For WHITESTONE, BAYLES DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.** On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT. For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer MINNA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

**LAKE SUPERIOR LINE:** Consisting of steamers 1863. PLANET, METEOR, CITY OF CLEVELAND, TRAVELER, ILLINOIS, IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT. 1863. One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior. Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M. The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world. For further information see season cards.

**FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.,** and intermediate landings. The large and commodious steamboat WYOMING, Will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Barclay-st., N. Y., for New-Brunswick and intermediate landings every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 2½ P. M. Passage, 25c. Freight taken at most reasonable terms. For particulars, inquire at the office on the pier. NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.

**TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS. FOR SALE,** THREE CIRCULAR PILOT-HOUSES, for Steamboats, in good condition. Also, REMOVED JOINERS' WORK from Steamboats. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway.

**FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGH**lands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

**DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HART**ford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers. NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

**FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTH**OLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 22 East River (James-slip) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

**FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.**—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. POWEL, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE** steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

**DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE** and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7:30 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.**—Steamboat and railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

**FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGH**KEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburgh, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

**MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE** AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 6 o'clock, touching at 30th-st., and all the intermediate landings.

**DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER AR**MENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Landing at 30th-st., making usual landings.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.** Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½. Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½. N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

**NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.**—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 3:15 A. M. For White Plains, 6:15, 10 A. M., 2:30 and 4 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 6:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 6:10 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 6:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge. Dover Plains, 5:40 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M. White Plains, 6:10, 7, 6:30 A. M., 4:15 P. M. Williamsbridge, 6:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2 and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 6:00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 8:30 A. M. Williamsbridge, 8:45, 10:30 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 6:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge. JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.** Trains leave:

| FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST. |
|---|---|
| Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M. | 7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M. |
| Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M. | 10:57 P. M. |

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st. Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

**LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.**—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take the 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

**ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:** 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo. 8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville. 10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo. 4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick. 5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, *Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations.* The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M.—Emigrant. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

**NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS** leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:35 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 5:35 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:30 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

## HELP WANTED.

**A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN OFFICE** down town, and somewhat acquainted with [illegible] wares preferred; salary small for the first year. Address in handwriting, with references, J. H. B., Box No. 132 Times Office.

**A COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN WANTED, ONE** who thoroughly understands his business; must come well recommended; a single man preferred. Apply southwest corner Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn.

**COACHMAN WANTED—ONE WHO THOR**oughly understands his business, and can produce the best City references from past employers. Apply to W. B. LANG, No. 54 Cliff-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

**DRUG CLERK WANTED—IN A RETAIL** drug store. Apply immediately, at No. 693 Hudson-st.

**TO CAST-STEEL WORKERS.—WANTED,** a hammersmith, a tilter and a melter. Apply to the National Steel Works, 2d-av., between 46th and 47th sts., New-York City.

**WANTED—BY AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN** residing near the City, a Protestant unmarried man who will be willing to make himself generally useful; his business will be to take care of a horse and cow, keep the grounds in order and attend to the usual duties of sexton in the church. Address G. H., Post-office.

**WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE** charge of the drawing machinery of a worsted mill. To such an one a permanent situation, in a pleasant locality in the country, will be offered. Call at No. 31 Broadway, up stairs.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.** JULY 4, 1863. JULY 4, 1863. JULY 4, 1863. GRAND NATIONAL HOLIDAY. GRAND NATIONAL HOLIDAY. SPLENDID PERFORMANCES. SPLENDID PERFORMANCES, nearly EVERY HOUR. EVERY HOUR. EVERY HOUR. EVERY HOUR. DAY and EVENING, the first commencing at 10½ o'clock forenoon, and REPEATED EVERY HOUR. FLAGS WILL BE FLYING! MUSIC PLAYING! DRUMS BEATING! and every demonstration of JOY AND REJOICING. The most ample provisions have been made for the COMFORT AND ENJOYMENT OF VISITORS. THE LECTURE-ROOM IS THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, so that it is cool and comfortable, even in the hottest weather. New stairways have been opened leading to and from it, so that it can be filled and emptied in half the time formerly required, and the discomforts of the crowd avoided. COME, THEN, ONE AND ALL; Come early in the day, for then it is the least crowded, and YOU SEE THE SAME PERFORMANCE as in the afternoon or evening. THE SPLENDID DRAMA, SARAH, THE HEBREW; OR, THE DREAM OF DESTINY, being played at each. It has been the determination of the Management to make this THE GREATEST HOLIDAY ever known at the Museum, and hence, in addition to the MAGNIFICENT DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES every hour, he has engaged GEN. TOM THUMB, GEN. TOM THUMB, GEN. TOM THUMB, HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE, HIS BEAUTIFUL LITTLE WIFE, and COM. NUTT, COM. NUTT, COM. NUTT, the three most wonderful human beings ever known on the face of the globe. THE SMALLEST MEN AND WOMEN ever seen by human eyes, who, though arrived at full maturity, are NO LARGER THAN ORDINARY BABIES, all together weighing less than 100 pounds. This is their last appearance at the Museum. Who will fail seeing them to-day? Who would miss such a sight for ten times the price of admission to the Museum? They will be on exhibition Morning, Afternoon and Evening. The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, and a Million other Wonders from every quarter of the Globe, may be seen at all hours, day and evening. Paying once admits to but one performance. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

## FOURTH OF JULY.

**PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4, 1863. UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**

The Joint Special Committee appointed to make arrangements for properly celebrating the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence, have decided upon the following:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. Y. N. G., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—That part of the First Division which remains in the City will parade on the Fourth day of July next, to unite in the celebration of the Eighty-seventh Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

The division line will be formed in 14th-st., with the right on 5th-av., at 8 o'clock A. M., and the parade will be under the command of Brig.-Gen. Spicer.

The division will pay the honors of a marching salute to the Mayor and Corporation in front of the City Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M.

*The Veteran artillery will fire the National salute from the Battery, at noon.*

The Major-General takes occasion to return his thanks, as well as to congratulate the division, for the prompt and patriotic devotion with which its members of all grades have responded to the orders for duty in the field, upon the invasion of our neighbors in Pennsylvania.

The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Thirty-seventh, Fifty-fifth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first regiments of this division, numbering 7,800 citizen soldiers, are already at the seat of war, and two other regiments of the division are preparing to support them in a few days.

The Major-General is also deeply grateful to his fellow-citizens and those public institutions in whose employment so many members of this Division are engaged, for their patriotic devotion and liberality in retaining for them their situations during the present tour of duty.

Capt. Otto will report to Gen. Spicer for escort duty at 7½ o'clock A. M.

The Commissary-General will issue ammunition for the salute upon requisition of the proper officers.

By order of Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD.
J. H. WILCOX, Division Inspector.

There will be a salute fired in Union-square at sunrise, and at the Battery at sunset.

In the evening fireworks will be displayed and music furnished at the following places:

| | |
|---|---|
| City Hall | Cornell's Band. |
| East Broadway and Grand-st. | Hall's Band. |
| Madison-square | [illegible] Band. |
| Tompkins-square | Wannemaker's Band. |
| West Broadway and Franklin-st. | Holliwell's Band. |
| Liberty-square | Heller's Band. |
| Broadway and 42d-st. | Wannemaker's Band. |
| Hammersley and Houston sts. | Rohne's Band. |
| Battery | Wallace's Band. |
| Eighty-third-st. and 2d-av. | Moller's Band. |
| Mount Morris | Rubel's Band. |
| Jackson-square | Rubel's Band. |
| Tenth-av. and Kingsbridge Road | Sartott's Band. |
| Marion and Spring sts. | Wallace's Band. |
| Thirty-fourth-st., b. 8th and 9th avs. | Blind Band. |
| Manhattanville | |
| Randall's Island | |

The owners and masters of vessels lying in port, and proprietors of hotels and public buildings, are requested to display their colors on that day; the sextons are requested to ring the bells of their respective churches for an hour at sunrise, noon and sunset.

Drivers of vehicles are requested to avoid the line of procession. The Civic Societies are invited to coöperate with the Committee in furtherance of the celebration.

By order of the Committee.

TERENCE FARLEY, JOHN FOX, JOHN T. HENRY, CHAS. H. HALL, JAMES REED, PETER MITCHELL, F. I. A. BOOLE, Committee of the Board of Aldermen.
JAMES HAYES, THOMAS BRADY, MICHAEL C. GROSS, JOHN G. HAVILAND, JAMES MURRAY, PATRICK RUSSELL, DAVID FITZGERALD, Committee of the Board of Councilmen.
T. FARLEY, Chairman.
JAMES HAYES, Secretary.

**NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI. GENERAL ORDER.** NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863. The Society will meet at the City Hall on SATURDAY, July 4, at 12 M. Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati who may be in the City are invited to be present and unite with us in celebrating the Anniversary of our National Independence. The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting on the same day at 10½ A. M. By order of HAMILTON FISH, President. MARINUS WILLETT, Secretary.

**FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.** The Loyal League of the XXIId Ward will celebrate the day at the Broadway Hall, corner of Broadway and 47th-st., in the reading of the Declaration of Independence by J. C. DIMMICK, Esq.; Oration by Prof. MARTIN, of the New-York University, interspersed with music. To commence at 11 o'clock. The citizens of the Ward and others are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Committee. JOHN W. STEVENS, Chairman.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing under the name of READ, DREXEL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William G. Read retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation. WM. G. READ, ROBERT WINTHROP, New-York. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia. NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

The business of Read, Drexel & Co. will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO. F. A. DREXEL, A. J. DREXEL, J. W. DREXEL, Philadelphia. ROBERT WINTHROP, New-York. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing under the name of J. J. ADAMS & CO., in New-York and Boston, is this day dissolved by limitation, CHARLES and WILLIAM M. VAUGHAN retiring from the business. J. J. ADAMS is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm. Signed, J. J. ADAMS, CHARLES VAUGHAN, WILLIAM M. VAUGHAN. The business of J. J. Adams & Co. will be continued at No. 109 Fulton-st., New-York, by J. J. ADAMS, under the same style as heretofore. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

**THE FIRM OF WALDRON, ROBB & CO.** is dissolved by the death of Mr. NATHANIEL WALDRON. By agreement between the surviving partners, the authority to liquidate the affairs of the late firm is vested in Mr. GEORGE B. WALDRON. GEORGE B. WALDRON, THOMAS B. ROBB, WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

**WILLIAM C. DORNIN AND HENRY B.** KEEN are admitted as partners in my business from this date. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of LOOMIS L. WHITE & CO. No. 35 William-st., New-York, July 1, 1863. LOOMIS L. WHITE.

**MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS** day admitted a partner in our firm. NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.** Lessee and Manager ... Wm. Wheatley. ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, SATURDAY, July 4, SECOND MONTH, AND THE FURORE INCREASING. DELIGHTED AND INTELLIGENT AUDIENCES GREETING John Brougham's romantic drama, entitled THE DUKE'S MOTTO, with the most flattering tokens of APPLAUSE AND APPROBATION, THIS SPACIOUS AND COOL THEATRE BEING CROWDED NIGHTLY TO ITS UTMOST CAPACITY. The celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist, Mr. COLLINS, who has purchased the sole right of the production of this celebrated play in America, in his famous character of CARRICKFERGUS, an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs "Wine, bright wine," and "While there's life there's hope." Mr. WM. WHEATLEY, in his celebrated character of Capt. HENRI DE LAGARDERE. And the following unapproachable cast: Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, C. Kingsland, E. Lamb, F. Mordaunt, &c., Mdme. Ponisi, Mrs. J. H. Allen, G. Jordan, &c. SPLENDID SCENERY, by Selwyn, Hayes, Hilliard, Thorne, &c. ORIGINAL MUSIC, under H. B. Dodworth's direction. ENTIRELY NEW COSTUMES, by Mons. Phillips. PERFECT MECHANICAL EFFECTS, by Furze, Runyon and Demill. NEW FURNITURE AND APPOINTMENTS, by Mr. S. Wallis, and an excellent DOUBLE CORPS DE BALLET, In characteristic Dances, arranged by Signor Ronzani. Box-office open daily, from 8 till 5, where seats can be secured THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE. Commences at 8; concludes at 10½ o'clock. Doors open at 7½ o'clock.

**IRVING HALL—FOURTH OF JULY.** Two grand exhibitions of the STEREOPTICON, Comprising 80 American Views and Statuary. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. EVENING at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; Children 15 cents. Family tickets, admitting six persons, $1.

## THE TURF.

**A GREAT RACE ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.** FASHION PLEASURE GROUNDS. SATURDAY, July 4, 3 P. M. MATCH $1,000, MILE HEATS, 3 IN 5, IN HARNESS. D. Mace names g. m. Nelly Holcomb. H. Woodruff names Buckskin G. Gen. McClellan. The 2 o'clock boat from James-slip connects with the train which leaves Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M. Boats on 34th-st. ferry leave New-York every ten minutes. The above are first-class horses, and the race will undoubtedly be fast and well contested! JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

## MUSICAL.

**GREAT TRIUMPH.** STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos." There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York Times says: "Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

**HAZLETON BROTHERS,** OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

**UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,** No. 86 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen this Company is able to *OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES* THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

**PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.**—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

**MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFAC**TURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $350 each. Also, MELODEONS, $45 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

**NEW MUSIC.—"WHEN THIS DREADFUL WAR** is ended," by FOSTER; "Dear One I Think of Thee," LAURENCE; "Nora Dearest," PARKHURST; "I'd Dream for Ever More," BISHOP. All of which are first-class songs. Price 25 cents each. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

**HAINES BROTHERS'** EXCELSIOR PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE and TO LET. No. 732 Broadway.

**HOLDER'S PATENT RADIATING SOUND**ING BOARD PIANOS.—Four first premium medals awarded. Wareroom No. 180 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas Hotel.

**SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS, WITH FULL** iron frames, overstrung bass, &c., LOW FOR CASH. J. G. DAVIES, No. 457 Broome-st., west of Broadway.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**SOMETHING NEW! WHITE & MOORE'S CELEBRATED MALT COFFEE.** "As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.* "We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.* "As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist. Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y. F. W. MOFFAT, No. 182 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York. For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 198 and 199 Chambers-st.; COUSE & DeCAMP, No. 72 Cortlandt-st.; J. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren-st.; GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 169 and 170 Chambers-st.; PLATT BRUSH, No. 201 Chambers-st.; BUSCHMANN & RODEFELT, No. 325 Greenwich-st.; HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 91 Murray-st.; BUNN & HERDER, No. 99 Murray and No. 112 Warren-st.; PUPKE, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st.; BEBB & ELDRIDGE, No. 198 Merchants'-row; C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 178 Chambers-st.

**GLASS LETTERS & SIGNS.** GLASS LETTERS, GILDED OR STAINED, As adopted for first-class store windows in Europe and America. Numbers for private residences. Glass signs for every branch of business. Gilding executed to order. Letters of various kinds for attaching to signs. Price low and work superior. Depot No. 101 Fulton-st., N. Y. Address W. H. KINSLEY, or GLASS LETTER CO.

**OLD PLANTATION COFFEE.** GILLIES' OLD PLANTATION COFFEE Is used by the best hotels, restaurants and private families, and preferred to either Mocha or Java coffee. Put up in one-pound packages, 36 and 60 pounds in a box. Price 25 cents per pound. Liberal discount to the trade. WRIGHT, GILLIES & BRO., Only Manufacturers, Nos. 23, 25, 33 and 37 Washington-st., N. Y.

**FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.** SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH. Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send *for illustrated descriptive pamphlets,* which will be sent mail free. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

**IT IS GENERALLY ADMITTED BY** those who have worn HELLER'S Spring Hook Patent Pantaloon Straps, that they are the greatest convenience to gentlemen, either walking or riding, in keeping the pantaloon in proper position. To be had at all the various Tailoring, Trimming and Gents' Furnishing Establishments. Principal office, No. 366 6th-av. N. B.—An entire new and substantial article, manufactured exclusively for riders. NOW READY AND FOR SALE.

**WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.**—The subscriber would inform maltsters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles," (the best article in use.) Also Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes. False bottoms for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, &c. Circulars, with references, forwarded on application. T. G. ARNOLD, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York. Second door west of Broadway.

**TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP** VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Bodley's and [illegible] Groves. Apply to W. & R. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

**ICE FOR SALE—FIFTEEN THOUSAND TONS** clear Ice on Kennebec River, 24 inches thick; can be delivered on board vessels drawing about 14 feet of water, without delay. Inquire of SKIDDY, MINFORD & CO., No. 101 Wall-st.

**OUR NATIONAL HOLOCAUST, 4TH OF JULY.** Its victims' dire pains rob Dalley's Extractor. Boys, offer'd by thousands, burn, suffer and die—They all could be saved by this benefactor.

**PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS AND CARTES,** PHOTOGRAPHS.—The largest assortment and at lowest prices. PAUL & CURTIS, No. 503 Broadway.

**COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS** and other States and Notary.—No. 8 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. [illegible]

# THE GREAT BATTLE.

*Continued from First Page.*

engagement at Gettysburgh yesterday, up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 3.

The *American* has the following account of the battle:

WASHINGTON, Md., Friday, July 3.

From the many reports brought here by parties from the battle-field, we make the following narration of the battle of Thursday:

Line of battle was formed about 4 o'clock A. M., our centre occupying the heights on this side of Gettysburgh at and near the cemetery. The Second and Third corps, Gen. SICKLES, formed the left wing; the First and Eleventh were on the right. Skirmishers were immediately thrown forward along the whole line in order to feel the enemy's position.

Our batteries also shelled the heights and woods, in order, if possible, to destroy the place where the enemy intended to mass his forces. We could elicit no reply from the rebel batteries. Their skirmishers were active and very often reinforced. The silence of the enemy was ominous.

Shortly after a terrific cannonade was opened on our centre and left, from the rebel batteries, which had been quietly placed in position, having been masked by woods and grain fields. Our rifled guns replied with awful power and telling effect for two hours.

The air seemed literally filled with screaming messengers of death. Old soldiers, who had heard the roar of cannon at Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburgh and Chancellorsville, declared the cannonading to be equal, if not greater than that of any of those engagements.

Suddenly a wild demoniac yell arose from thousands of rebel throats near the extreme left of our line to where the enemy were to make their great attack. SICKLE's corps sustained the first terrific onset of the rebel forces which had been massed on our right. The rattle of musketry now became incessant.

As soon as the design of the rebels became evident, a large number of pieces of the reserve artillery were massed in a splendid position to oppose the rebel infantry. At the time the centre and left centre advanced with loud cheers, pushing the rebels from point to point through the valley and up the heights beyond.

The enemy was secreted behind trees, rocks and ledges, and in many cases they were bayonetted by our house or taken prisoners.

Night came at last, and with her sable closed the scene. The result of the day's work may be summed up briefly as follows: Lee had been attacked on his chosen ground, and our centre had driven the rebel lines more than one mile. The Army of the Potomac fought with a gallantry never before equalled during the war.

## COL. CROSS, OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, KILLED.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 3.

The body of Col. CROSS of the Fifth New-Hampshire Volunteers, arrived to-day, and will leave for New-Hampshire Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock. He was killed on Thursday near Gettysburgh.

# LATEST FROM YESTERDAY'S BATTLE.

## The Rebel Army Driven in a Northwesterly Direction.

### MORE FIGHTING EXPECTED TO-DAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 4—3 A. M.

The following is a special to the *Press*:

HANOVER, Pa., Friday, July 3.

Early this morning the battle was renewed with increased vigor, and throughout this day has proved the most fearful of all the war.

The losses on both sides are very heavy. Among the casualties is Gen. BARLOW, severely wounded.

We captured more prisoners than the rebels.

Our officers are very enthusiastic in praise of the heroic conduct of our men. They never stood so like veterans before.

The enemy's entire force was engaged, and all our forces except Gen. COUCH'S.

LATER.—To-night a messenger came from the battle-field, stating that *up to 6 o'clock we had driven the enemy about three-quarters of a mile northwest.*

All our men are confident of ultimate success. It is probable the battle will be renewed early to-morrow.

# OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

**Gen. Kilpatrick's First Fight with his New Command—The Rebel Cavalry to be Wiped Out—Progress of the Army—The Reception of our Troops by the Marylanders, &c.**

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Wednesday Morning, July 1, 1863.

KILPATRICK, who has just been placed in command of Brann's division of cavalry, baptized his new command in blood and fire soon after he took the field. I sent you a brief dispatch, by a special Orderly, last evening, just as I learned that telegraphic communication had been restored with Baltimore, and Frederick.

We first heard of the rebel raid on Sunday evening, and have been on the qui vive for its results for two days. We heard of the rebels at Rockville, then at Laurel Factory, but not again until last night, when they entered Westminster, Carroll County, in force. They began coming in about 11 o'clock in the morning, and kept arriving until 4 o'clock P. M. They evidently intended to camp for the night, for they commenced posting their pickets, when they happened to run against the pickets of the Second army corps, near Union Bridge. This warned them that they were in a dangerous locality; and after halting and feeding, they again set out, taking the road toward Hanover, Penn. The rear guard left Westminster yesterday morning, about daylight.

Monday night Gen. GREGG was dispatched with his division to Westminster, but owing to some delay, did not bring up with the enemy until about daylight, and only captured a few of the pickets who had been left.

Gen. KILPATRICK had been sent to Littlestown, Pa., seven miles south of Hanover, where he arrived Monday afternoon, and held the place over night. Early Tuesday he fell in with a portion of STUART'S force, pursuing its way to Hanover, and brisk skirmishing began, which was kept up to Hanover. Here KILPATRICK ordered a charge, and though the enemy was far superior to him, (STUART'S whole force being present,) Yet he compelled them to give way, and captured fifty prisoners, including one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Lieutenant. This was the first time that KILPATRICK'S new command, mainly Michigan cavalry, had been under fire, and they acquitted themselves handsomely.

The rebels had a large wagon train with them, and their main object seemed to be to get it out of the way. They were not desirous of fighting, but seemed only anxious to secure their retreat. Unless they make better time than I think they can, there will be some severe encounters to-day, for PLEASANTON is determined to wipe them out.

And *à propos* to this I may mention the succession of three new Brigadier-Generals to the cavalry force, in the persons of Capt. MERRITT, of the Fifth regular cavalry, Capt. COZZAN, of Gen. PLEASANTON'S Staff, and Capt. FARNSWORTH, of the Eighth Illinois cavalry. These are three dashing and brilliant young officers, who are thus appointed in violation of red tape and regardless of political influences, because of their pure fitness to lead cavalry. Maj.-Gen. PLEASANTON has said that with such officers he can destroy the rebel cavalry, and he will do it. The new Generals are assigned, and are already at work.

It may be interesting to know that the boasted rebel cavalry force, which, according to their own admissions, was 12,000 six weeks before the Beverly Ford fight, cannot now muster more than 6,000 for duty. Our force, on the contrary, is larger and better than ever before.

In retiring this afternoon, the rebel cavalry fell back on York, which to us indicates that they either mean to join the rebel army at Harrisburgh, or else fear that our infantry force may be on their flank. They intended to push for Chambersburgh, but the discovery of HANCOCK'S infantry on their left flank countless induced them to change their mind.

BURNSIDE made a very sassy dash into Gettysburgh yesterday and drove out a regiment of rebel infantry which retreated toward York. This movement we don't fully understand, but it is perfectly satisfactory. A pike runs from Gettysburgh to York and Abbottsville and Berlin, and the enemy were pursued to a point beyond the former place. This leads us to believe that they have a large force on a line about parallel with the Susquehanna, from Carlisle on the north to York on the south. It looks very much as though the rebels were spreading themselves out very thin, in order to get subsistence. They could not make a more favorable disposition for us.

We held last night, with our advance, a position parallel with the State line, running from Hanover on the right to Gettysburgh on the left, a distance of fourteen miles. Gettysburgh is connected by rail with Baltimore and the Hanover Branch railroad to Hanover Junction on the Northern Central railroad. There is also a good pike leading to the same city, via Littlestown. The latter place is just three miles north of the State line, and about half way between Hanover and Gettysburgh. It is connected with Hanover and thence with the rest of the world by a branch of the Hanover Branch railroad.

Telegraphic communication with Washington, which was broken on Sunday, was restored again last evening, and our blissful moments are at an end. We have enjoyed forty-eight hours of serene quiet and agreeable temper.

The absurdity of Gen. HALLECK'S order forbidding Gen. HOUKER to remove the garrison from Maryland Heights, as well as the order to cover that point, is sufficiently demonstrated by the present position of things. A garrison of ten thousand men at Maryland Heights would be very useful (?) just now. They would need full fifty thousand men to protect them.

Gen. HOOKER has been detained in Frederick ever since his removal. He started on Monday morning by rail, but got no further than the Junction. He started again on horseback, in the afternoon, but got only a short distance, when the party concluded it was safer to turn back and await the conclusion of events. They probably got away last night.

The reception given to the Army of the Potomac by the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania is perfectly magnificent. Blessings and hospitalities are showered profusely on every hand. The heartfelt, unconditional loyalty of such towns as Westminster, Union Bridge, Middletown, Taneytown and Liberty, reanimates the soul of every man of us. The troops are welcomed with great enthusiasm, and receive many presents in the way of eatables, which lightens the demand for rations amazingly. The country through Frederick and Carroll Counties, Md., is as lovely as the eye ever rested on—beautiful farms, fine brick houses, and barns as large as the hearts of the people. At Taneytown, the entrance of the cavalry and the Third corps was a perfect ovation—the whole population turning out to receive them. Courtesies and hospitalities were tendered from nearly every house. The Rev. L. W. WILLIAMS, pastor of the Lutheran Church, and his estimable lady, entertained Gen. PLEASANTON and Staff with a dinner which would rival a DELMONICO, and many others did equally well. These things have a great effect on the troops, and they will meet the enemy with renewed vigor and determination.

May the issue be concordant with the hopes thus inspired! L. L. CROUNSE.

## Gen. Kilpatrick's Fight at Hanover—List of Casualties, &c.

HANOVER, Penn., Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

Gen. KILPATRICK started from Littlestown this morning, and occupies this town to-night. The command was at first moved through the town, and the advance had reached Abbottsville (four miles) when he was attacked by STUART, by LEE'S, ROBERTSON'S and HAMPTON'S brigades, in rear and flank upon the brigade commanded by Gen. FARNSWORTH. The Fifth New-York made a charge through the main street and captured a stand of colors, and also Col. PAYNE, formerly of the Black Horse cavalry. Col. PAYNE was also severely wounded. Capt. JAMES DUNNIGAN, of the Tenth Virginia cavalry, formerly of Baltimore, was killed in this charge.

The fight continued about Hanover for four hours, and resulted in dividing the enemy's force, and one person is so isolated to-night that this division will have to be whipped before it can escape.

While there are a few traitors in Hanover, I am happy to say that a majority of the people—and particularly the ladies—are loyal. The ladies, while there was skirmishing in the streets, came out and attended the wounded.

We have captured one Lieutenant-Colonel, (PAYNE,) one Captain and 50 non-commissioned officers and privates. Our loss in prisoners is about the same.

Annexed is a list of killed and wounded, as furnished by Surgeon HENRY GARDNER:

3d Bl. Light, Co. B, 18th Pennsylvania—sabre cut; head and shoulders.
Wm. Smith, Co. I, 18th Pennsylvania—hip.
Corp. Upingram, Co. E, 5th New-York—hip.
Elisha Jeffries, Co. A, 18th Pennsylvania—arm.
Wm. Cole, Co. A, 18th Pennsylvania—sabre cut.
John Herrick, Co. B, 18th Pennsylvania—back.
John Dearborn, Co. C, 18th Pennsylvania—side.
A. W. Storm, Co. B, 18th Pennsylvania—bugler.
J. K. Upthe, Co. B, 5th New-York—hip.
Wm. Lambson, Co. H, 5th New-York—leg.
John Kaisle, Co. C, 5th New-York—neck.
Geo. Dardelle, Co. B, 5th New-York—arm.
Corp. N. Barnum, 5th New-York—neck.
Sergt. C. McNulty, Co. C, 5th New-York.
Thos. McGhee, Co. M, 1st Virginia—thigh.
A. Satterfelt, Co. F, 18th Pennsylvania.
H. Hobson, Co. L, 1st Virginia—face.
H. Butcher, Co. F, 1st Virginia—thigh.
P. Scherman, Co. D, 5th New-York.
F. Pitcher, Co. A, 5th New-York—leg.
Isaac Pizie, Co. H, 2d North Carolina—back.
Corp. J. A. McGurley, Co. D, 5th New-York—arm and head.
Sergt. S. Rodebaugh, Co. M, 15th Pennsylvania.
Jas. Livingston, Co. F, 7th Michigan—back.
S. Jones, Co. F, 18th Pennsylvania—back.
E. Fortier, Co. F, 5th New-York—breast.
R. W. Y. Walker, Co. A, 2d North Carolina—ankle and thigh.
Lieut. Maxwell Carroll, 1st Virginia—thigh.

KILLED.

Adj. Alex. Gurl, 5th New-York.
Sergt. Geo. Collins, Co. L, 7th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. G. C. Seeley, Co. F, 1st Virginia.
Orderly Sergt. Waltes, Co. A, 5th New-York.
Orderly Sergt. E. S. Dye, Co. E, 5th New-York.
Jno. Lanigan, Co. D, 5th New-York.
David Wiechlings, Co. D, 16th Pennsylvania.
Two unknown.

WOUNDED.

Sergt. James Hayes, Co. A, 5th New-York.
B. Alexander, Co. E, 5th New-York—head.
Ralph Cannon, 16th Pennsylvania.
James Dock.

The following letter was captured to-day, which indicates quite clearly that we are surrounded by spies, even in the State of Pennsylvania:

GETTYSBURGH, June 30, 1863.

GENERAL: A citizen, direct from Littletown, informs me, that Gen. KILPATRICK, with four regiments, of which the First Virginia, First Vermont and Fifth New-York are three, and six pieces of artillery, left that place this morning for Hanover. The road that I am in strikes the Littleton and Hanover road at McSherrysville, two miles from Hanover.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
FITZ LEE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

The above was written in pencil as I have written it, and as the regiments named belonged to Gen. K's division, it was quite apparent that the Citizen stated the truth. Gen. KILPATRICK is to-night having all the Copperheads arrested to prevent them from furnishing the enemy with further information.

A caisson, attached to PENNINGTON'S battery, exploded to-day, killing one man, wounding three others, and killing a horse. E. A. PAUL.

# FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

## ARRIVAL OF THE MORNING STAR

### A Rumor of the Capture of Port Hudson.

### The Rebels in the Lafourche Country.

### RECAPTURE OF BRASHEAR CITY

The *Morning Star*, Capt. A. D. PERKINS, left New-Orleans on the 27th June, at 8:30 A. M., and arrived at her wharf at 5 P. M., yesterday, making the run in 9 days and 7 hours. The *Morning Star* brings a full freight of sugar and cotton, $170,000 American Gold, and 120 passengers.

A rumor was current at New-Orleans on the morning of her departure, that Port Hudson had been taken by Gen. BANKS, but this was not confirmed by telegram at the Balize at a later period of the day.

For some days prior to the sailing of the *Morning Star* there had been rumors that Gen. MAGRUDER from Texas, was in the Attakapas country with a large force of cavalry, &c. By the arrival of the schooner *Tip Top*, from Boonville, Texas, June 5, this would appear to be confirmed, as all the forces of Gen. ESE, lately there, had been withdrawn by MAGRUDER. It is now fully confirmed by an arrival from Berwick Bay, which announces that the rebels took possession of Brashear City, with stores, subsistence and forts; made many prisoners, and captured a large number of contrabands. The cars which left the city on the 26th for Lafourche returned, as they must have also possession of the railroad, thus breaking the connection. The transport steamers *St. Mary* and the *Crescent* were at New-Orleans by ace from Berwick's Bay to prevent capture. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* had also arrived from the Passes, her place being taken by five gunboats which arrived from Baton Rouge.

On the last S. W. Pass passed schooner *Henry Perkins*, wished to be reported. On the 30 July, at 6:30 A. M., lat. 34° 49', long. 75° 20' W., exchanged signals with steamship *Evening Star*, bound South. Also on the 2d, off Hatteras, passed an American bark, bound South, showing blue and white signal, with B. in centre. On 3d, off Barnegat, passed a schooner, bound South, showing a red signal, with letters W. R. B.

# OUR PORT HUDSON CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS BEFORE PORT HUDSON,
Tuesday, June 23, 1863.

I herewith send you a list of nearly 900 of the heroic men who have volunteered to lead the "forlorn hope" in the grand forthcoming assault upon Port Hudson; the remainder I had not been able to obtain up to the moment of closing the mail, but will send you by the very first opportunity.

Matters continue here precisely what they were at the date of my last, (the 21st,) except that we are just two days stronger for and easier to the grand consummation. There is something perfectly awful in the lull of the past two or three days; knowing, as we do, what work is to follow it. For the last few days—as if by mutual understanding—(although no agreement to that effect has passed)—our men have been seen near enough to the enemy's ramparts to actually converse—neither side firing a gun, but each busy in making preparations for the work of carnage. At one place our batteries and theirs confront each other so closely that, at a short distance from them, they actually look as if they could throw stones at each other. When artillery commences to play then it will be terrible beyond description.

Looking back to one or two of my sanguine letters, which have already come to roost, not a bit out of Port Hudson, makes me timid of indulging in any more prophecies—for the present, at least. But if you in the North are entertaining any doubts of our success here, I can assure you that the real actors in the drama do not share your apprehensions.

Never were there any troops more healthy, confident and determined upon success; and this in spite of many impediments that, to other men, might appear formidable obstacles. I hope our success down here will be so sure and speedy as to waive all discussion upon such a subject; but if any disappointment should happen to us here, no amount of obloquy would be too much for those who could have committed the monstrous absurdity of sending nine months men upon so eventful a mission as this—a mission that, in my humble opinion, far transcends in value the possession of Richmond itself—I mean the capture of Port Hudson and the consequent possession of Vicksburgh and the whole Mississippi River. However, "enough for the day is the evil thereof."

This mail will take you Gen. BANKS' official report of the engagement of the 27th. I hope your Copperheads will read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest what is there said of the colored regiments. Whatever work your Northern revolutionists may hereafter carve out for loyal white men in defence of their own Northern homes, thank God, we are no longer in doubt now as to where armies are to come from to save us in the South, even if the "Peace party" had the power to clog the wheels of Government by impeding conscription. Let the authorities wield the power they hold—push on the organization of the colored regiments—and believe me we shall soon have an army of 250,000 of as good and gauntlets soldiers as ever shouldered muskets in defence of a righteous cause.

We are all here in the flush of that excitement belonging to the consciousness of impending great events. At what hour the storm will break forth is not easy to know—for the Commanding General has the rare art of keeping his counsels very secret—but it may be at any moment. God grant that when it does come, it may be attended with the results I now have every reason to anticipate. NEMO.

# RUMORS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

## Rumored Investment of Richmond by Gen. Dix.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 3.

The *Press*, of this city, has the following:

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 2.

Rumors from Fortress Monroe, by the Old Point boat, have given rise to the serious impression that Richmond has been closely invested by Gen. DIX, and is, probably, captured.

## The Fort Lafayette Prisoners Removed to Fort Warren.

FORT HAMILTON, Friday, July 3.

The prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette were yesterday removed to Fort Warren.

Men are now at work on the fort mounting guns and strengthening the means of defence.

### Arrivals in the City.

Gov. SEYMOUR is expected to arrive in the City, this morning, apartments on route, having been assigned at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Major-Gen. Franklin; Capt. L. G. Sibert, and Lieut. Rodney, U. S. Army; Peter Rintoul, Glasgow; Stewart Darrell, Baltimore; Alexander McEwen, Scotland; and R. S. Carter, Scotland, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Hunter, U. S. Army; Judge Howell and Whitaker and Hamilton, New-Orleans; Rev. J. Sibley, Illinois; E. Tillotson and J. B. Peck, New-Orleans; and Samuel A. Stinson, Kansas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Rev. Chauncey, Albany; Cols. George Robertson and Mix, U. S. Volunteers; R. R. Hunt and D. W. Evans and wife, New Orleans, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rev. Bishop Hopkins, Burlington, Vt.; Rev. Dr. Porter, Manchester; Col. Stuart, Goshen; and A. H. Mayer, U. S. Volunteers, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Communication Cadets.—Prof. A. Coward, Principal, from New Hamburgh; C. E. D. Holmes and B. E. Bacon, New Orleans; and T. S. Bradley and wife, New-York, are at the La Farge House.

# GEN. ROSECRANS' ADVANCE.

## The Entrance of Our Army into Tullahoma.

TULLAHOMA, Wednesday, July 1.

The Second Kentucky cavalry in the advance of Gen. BURNSIDE'S division and the Thirty-ninth Indiana mounted infantry, in the advance of Gen. MINTON'S division entered Tullahoma at noon to-day.

WHEELER'S rebel cavalry, the rear guard of the enemy, left at day-break. The town was entirely evacuated, only one soldier and about two dozen citizens remained.

Gen. STEVE left there last night. His main force retreated on the Winchester road.

Gen. STEARNS, of the rebel cavalry, was mortally wounded in a skirmish on the 26th, and died to-day at Decherd.

The Chattanooga *Rebel* of the 29th, says, editorially, that—

"Considerable apprehension was manifested yesterday at the reported advance of BURNSIDE, with a column of 20,000 men, upon East Tennessee. We have (3 days) to dispel the fear.

If BURNSIDE does advance, which we regard highly improbable, there are ample means provided to give him that hot reception which he so eminently deserves of us. His last raid into East Tennessee, has fully awakened our War Department to the importance of preservation.

In accordance with this the new levy of troops recently raised under the proclamation of Gov. YANCE has been ordered hither, and are now in a position with other bodies of cavalry and infantry, in a quarter not expedient to name, along the line of defence which we have now hourly engaged on the bridges destroyed by the enemy. Although previously advised of the fact, we are permitted to gratify popular curiosity in this matter concerning the movements of Gens. BEAUREGARD and D. H. HILL. These officers know our affairs best, and keep their counsel. It is sufficient to say the new levies now in process of collection come into the service in good time.

We challenge our foes outside of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, to be speedy if they would crush the advance of the enemy. Meanwhile let people be content as some period of active operations intervene, and, however vigilant he may be, we hope to catch ROSECRANS yet. By some inadvertency, as yet unexplained, he seems to have gotten temporarily the advantage. The first has hardly begun. Before he (whom with BRAGG he will) have one of the bloodiest battles of the war."

The *Rebel* has a letter from Tullahoma, 29th, giving an account of the battle at Hoover's Gap. It says both JOHNSTON'S and CLAYTON'S brigades were engaged. The Twentieth Tennessee lost 42 killed and wounded. Among the officers killed, was Major FAY CLAYTSSON, Adjutant JAMES THOMAS, Capt. PRESTONSW. The killed of the regiment numbered 11.

Col. Brenlel, Inspector on BRAGG'S Staff, has been arrested by the civil authorities for stealing negroes. He is an Englishman.

Jackson (Miss.) (to Mobile) the 24th says that advices from Vicksburgh of the 22d state that no assault was made last Saturday but GRANT'S works, and the fleet brought their guns to bear on the devoted garrison. The firing was kept up from 2 A. M. till 10 P. M. Our gunners responded briskly.


[Advertisement.]

"NEW FACIAL ANGLE," and Mode of Measurement, with illustrations. Human Skull—Outlines of four Skulls—Outlines of three Heads—Shape of Heads—Caucasian Brain—Indian Brain—Black Hawk, &c. Observation and Reflection, Instinct and Reason, detected by the Touch—The Lost Camel—in July *Phrenological Journal*. 15 cents. $1 50 a year.
FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE SUMMER HAT.—KNOX only asks people to drop in and look at his variety of Hats for the season. He leaves the question of purchasing to chance, and herein he evinces his usual shrewdness for the excellence and superiority of his fabrics are a reputation. Gratify KNOX by making an early call at his store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Here Nature is clothed in her most attractive garb, and woods, glens, brooks and flowers, each contribute in part to make it a delightful asset for all.—*Home Journal.*


MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 33 | Sun sets..... 7 34 | Moon rises..... 9 48
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 10 01 | Gov. Island..10 30 | Hell Gate..12 12

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 3.

Arrived.

Steamship Morning Star, Perkins, New-Orleans, June 27, at 10 A. M., making the passage in six days and nine hours.

U. S. steam transport George Cook, Neff, Fortress Monroe, 36 hours, with ordnance stores to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Dudley Buck, Salts, Newbern, N. C., and Hatteras Inlet, with mails and passengers to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steamer Uncas, Wm. Watson, Acting Master commanding St. John, (Fla.,) 6 days.

Steamer F. C. Walker, Rogers, Philadelphia, with mdse. J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorrin & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Symmes.

U. S. steamship James Adger, from a cruise.

Ship Mary Robinson, Tod, New-Bedford, J. McClosey, London May 24, in ballast to W. T. Coleman & Co.

Ship Lady Washington, Sightes, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to Sutton & Co.

Bark Paulo Stefano, (Aust.) Orchiano, Cassin 42 ds., with coal to Helmuth & Balchen.

Brig Leo, (Br.,) Dalton, Cow Way, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to H. A. & C. A. De Wolf. In lat. 41 04, lon. 70 32, was boarded by U. S. steamer Honduras.

Brig Napier, Creighton, Arecibo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thomas James.

Brig Maria White, Crowell, Lingan, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to Baker & Tousey. In lat. 40 20, off of George's Banks, was spoken by U. S. schooner Kittanning, on a cruise.

Schr. Millard Fillmore, Chase, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Jessie Webster, Crowell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Defiance, Foss, in ballast.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Worthington, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. Gentile, Getchell, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Mary Frances, Barber, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holmes.

Schr. Victory, Murphy, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Glass.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Bowman, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. Harriet Wood, of Belize, Hond., Bramhall, Out Island 7 ds., with fruit to Darrell & Co.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E.

Sailed.

Steamer City of Richmond.

Ships M. Nottebohm, Cromorne, Davis Crockett, Geo. Peabody, Shakespeare, Victoria, Klausting, Martha, E. W. Stetson.

Barks Clutharbella, Kellfoot, Elias Dunn.

Brigs Mary Garland, Onda, Intock M.

Yacht Gipsy, and others.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Cygnet, (Br.,) from Matamoras and Urania, from Guatamala, came up to the City to-day from the lower Quarantine.

Spoken, &c.

Ericsson—U. S. steamer, July 1, lat. 40 38, lon. 66 33.


COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.
All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and far superior to most of the imported.
For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the
UNITED STATES.

FOR SALE
1,500 DOZEN
SCOTCH ALE.
ALSO, 50 BARRELS
DAVE JONES' OLD
BOURBON WHISKEY,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
AT M. S. BRENNAN'S,
No. 4 Dey-st.,
Up stairs.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S
BUCHU.
A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
For diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the ACCIDENTS into healthy action, by which the WATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is prompt in
MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

E

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretions of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

| | |
|---|---|
| Indisposition to Exertion, | Loss of Power, |
| Loss of Memory, | Difficulty of Breathing, |
| Weak Nerves, | Trembling, |
| Horror or Disease, | Wakefulness, |
| Dimness of Vision, | Pain in the Back, |
| Hot Hands, | Flushing of the Body, |
| Dryness of the Skin, | Eruptions on the Face, |
| Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System. | Pallid Countenance. |

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
In one of which the patient may expire.
Who can say that they are not frequently followed by these "direful diseases."
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
Why are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess
THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution once affected with
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
invariably does.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

L

FEMALES FEMALES FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE,
In many affections peculiar to Females
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

M

Take no more Bilious Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES SECRET DISEASES
in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing corrosive secretions, and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, obnoxious, corrosive and acid matter.
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS, and who have found they have to be cured in a short time, have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of "powerful stringents," been driven up in the system to break out in aggravated form, and
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

B

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
For all affections and disease of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and be matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE
GREAT DIURETIC.
And is certain to produce the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.
EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER
Will accompany the medicine.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES
From 20 to 30 years of standing, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME,

O

PHYSICIANS please notice.
We make no SECRET of INGREDIENTS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist,
PREPARED IN VACUO,
BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, and Sole manufacturer of
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION.

L

AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 3d day of November, 1862.
WM. F. HIBBARD,
Alderman, 6th-st., above Race, Philadelphia.

D

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $5.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
Address letters for information in confidence.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Phila.

'S

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS
AND
UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS.
Who endeavor to divert OF THEIR OWN and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
Helmbold's Genuine Extract Buchu.
Helmbold's Genuine Extract Sarsaparilla.
Sold by all druggists everywhere.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Cut out this advertisement and send for H. AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND IMPOSTURE.

IODAHZ.

IODINE WATER.

PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

Notwithstanding the great claims before the public as regards its curative powers, as demonstrated in the results, its continuance a Pure Solution, and its combination as a Medicine, are assured by many of the most distinguished pharmacists known to science in America and Europe.

The amount of ability, zeal, and assiduity, which has been devoted to the elucidation of its effects upon the Human System, has not been exceeded in the business of any other article in Materia Medica; and it is acknowledged to possess very great power in the cure of many obstinate diseases over which other remedies have little or no influence.

The unparalleled success in private practice, and the endorsement of high medical authority enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

as a specific cure for the following diseases, viz.: Scrofula, in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Heart Diseases, Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Rheumatic Affections, Neuralgia, Eruptions, Female Weakness, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, Constipation, General Debility, Syphilis, in all its various and afflicting stages, and the only remedy for the successful eradication of Mercurial Diseases, and, in fact, all those distressing and debilitating complaints which arise from an unhealthy, vitiated state of the blood, defective circulation, and impure atmosphere, &c.

That the public may be enlightened as to the nature and specific effects, and be led to appreciate the benefits to be derived from this discovery, the outline of its history is herewith subjoined.

Iodine is an elementary body, discovered in the year 1811, by a celebrated manufacturer, at Paris. Some years after its therapeutic (curative) powers were tried; these having been found valuable, it is now recognized as a standard remedy. It received its name from the Greek word which heads this advertisement.

Iodine exists in certain marine vegetables, particularly the root or common sea-weed, and in some fresh water plants, among which are the water-cress, brooklime, and blue-leaved water buttercup. In the animal kingdom, in the sponge, oyster, various polypi, &c. It is also found in the mineral kingdom, in certain salt springs, in a rare Mexican mineral combined with silver, and in the siliceous of Stocks.

Iodine was first discovered in the United States in the water of the Congress Spring, Saratoga, by Dr. Wm. Usher. It has also been detected in various other mineral springs in this country and in Europe. Of all substances, sea-weeds are probably the most rich in producing iodine, especially those growing in the deep sea, as the *fucus Palmatus* of Linnæus.

Iodine was first employed as a medicine in 1820, by Coindet, of Geneva, who obtained such striking results that its reputation soon spread, and it was employed in various diseases, and with the greatest advantage. Since that time it has been the subject of repeated experiments by persons all over the world, in the confident belief that as a therapeutic agent, it contained powers and properties more subtle and efficient than anything yet known in the catalogue of human benefits.

Nature seems to have made copious use of it herself as a physician, in imparting certain mineral springs, most celebrated for their wonderful properties, with it. It may safely be said that all the benefit derived from the drinking of the Congress and Saratoga waters in this country, the Salts of Piedmont, King's Well, at Bath, &c., is owing to the iodine they contain.

This principle, which was unknown until 1812, we find now recorded as a standard remedy, with the testimony of eminent physicians in every part of the world.

Dr. Cogswell, of Edinburgh, remarks: "As iodine acts as a powerful agent on the digestive tube, it should also affect the urinary organs, and, accordingly, cases of the kind have occasionally been witnessed, where it produced secondary effects. Moreover, since iodine acts not only upon the surface of the intestines, but also on that of the parts which open into them, as the *glands* of the mouth and stomach, it should increase the salivary, gastric, pancreatic, and

# THE GREAT BATTLE.

*Continued from First Page.*

yesterday the rebels left Chambersburgh, taking the road in the direction of Gettysburgh. Before leaving, they burned the depot and workshops belonging to the railroad. Loudon is fourteen miles west of Chambersburgh.

The enemy also evacuated Shippensburgh yesterday, moving in the same direction.

Everything seems to show that Lee has his whole army concentrated between Cashtown and Gettysburgh.

The train that left Carlisle at seven o'clock this evening, brought down twenty-four rebel deserters who had come in from the mountains. They know nothing about the result of the battle, but state that both armies are fighting with great desperation.

Firing was heard from daylight up to three o'clock this afternoon, at different points down the river.

## REPORTS FROM COLUMBIA, PENN.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 3.

The *Evening Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

COLUMBIA, PENN., Friday, July 3.

Capt. Rosecrans, of Philadelphia, who was captured near Gettysburgh and paroled, has arrived here.

He reports that yesterday, beyond York, a column from Gen. MEADE to Gen. COOPER stopped at a house for leave to house fed.

The women in the house became alarmed, and blew a horn to collect the neighbors; when the courier, fearing that the noise would reach the rebels, threatened them if they did not desist.

At this moment the owner of the house arrived, and, taking the courier for a rebel, drew a pistol and killed him.

The courier's dispatches were subsequently sent to Baltimore, very fortlotly, instead of to Harrisburgh.

Capt. Rosecrans says that numbers of people in York and Adams Counties offered every possible assistance to the rebels, pointing out to them the property of Union citizens and of the Government, and showing them the roads.

Heavy and continuous artillery firing was heard yesterday afternoon and last night in the direction of Dover, eight miles northwest of York.

## REPORTS FROM WRIGHTSVILLE, PENN.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, July 3.

[illegible] of this city, has the following special dispatch:

WRIGHTSVILLE, PENN., Thursday, July 2.

Our forces are known to have gained upon the enemy until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Since 5 o'clock the firing has been much heavier and more rapid, indicating a general engagement between the entire armies.

The rebel force is concentrated on South Mountain, toward Carlisle, six miles north of Gettysburgh.

Gen. SLOCUM'S corps passed York, in the direction of Dover, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It is in the rear of the enemy.

The Second army corps moved up from Hanover at 5 o'clock this morning.

The reported burning of Gettysburgh is unfounded.

## REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 3.

A gentleman from Parkton, twenty-six miles from Baltimore, says that cannonading was heard there from noon yesterday until nine o'clock last night.

The cannonading was very heavy and was resumed again at daylight this morning with great fury.

It is positively known, however, that there was no engagement at Gettysburgh yesterday, up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

## COL. CROSS, OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE, KILLED.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 3.

The body of Col. CROSS, of the Fifth New-Hampshire Volunteers, arrived to-day, and will leave for New-Hampshire Saturday afternoon at 8 o'clock. He was killed on Thursday near Gettysburgh.

## GEN. DANA AND THE CLERGY.

The work of recruiting in Philadelphia continues with unabated enthusiasm. Gen. DANA on Thursday sent the following communication to the clergy of the city:

Rev. Dr. Neide, *Secretary of Committee of Clergymen*:

DEAR SIR: I beg you will remind the Committee that the offer of three hundred of the clergy of Philadelphia and vicinity to work on the fortifications of the city has not been lost sight of.

I am frequently called on by some of them to inquire when their services will be needed, and to announce that they are waiting for employment. The Chief Engineer, Prof. BACHE, is unable as yet to assign them a place. The city authorities have put at his disposal as many as he has hitherto been able to use. As the work progresses your services will be required.

If inappropriate for me to express my gratitude at an insulting an example of a conscientious performance of patriotic duty on the part of men who could not be expected to neglect a call of that nature, I may at least be allowed to express admiration at the real pleasure they appear to take in anticipation of fulfilling so laborious a task.

I trust the example may have a favorable effect on all of us, and may influence us to do with our might whatever our hands find to do, and in such an exhibition of lofty devotion we will recognize an illustration of the proverb, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is the reproach of any people."

With great respect, your servant,

N. J. T. DANA, Major-General.

# OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

**Gen. Kilpatrick's First Fight with his New Command—The Rebel Cavalry to be Wiped Out—Progress of the Army—The Reception of our Troops by the Marylanders, &c.**

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Wednesday Morning, July 1, 1863.

KILPATRICK, who has just been placed in command of STUART'S division of cavalry, bantized his new command in blood on true soil yesterday. I sent you a brief dispatch, by a special Orderly, last evening, just as I learned that telegraphic communication had been restored with Baltimore, *via* Frederick.

We first heard of the rebel raid on Sunday evening, and have been on the qui vive for the results for two days. We heard of the rebels at Rockville, then at Laurel Factory, but not [illegible] night where they entered Westminster, Carroll County, in force. They began coming in about 11 o'clock in the morning, and kept arriving until 4 o'clock P. M. They evidently intended to stay for the night, for they commenced posting their pickets, when they happened to run against the pickets of the Second army corps, near Union Bridge. This warned them that they were in a dangerous locality, and after halting and feeling, they again set out, taking the road toward Manchester, Penn. The rear guard left Westminster yesterday morning, about daylight.

Monday night Gen. GREGG was dispatched with his division to Westminster, but, owing to some delay, did not come up with the enemy until about daylight, and only captured a few of the pickets who had been left.

Gen. KILPATRICK had been sent to Littlestown, Pa., seven miles south of Hanover, where he arrived Monday afternoon, and held the place over night. Early Tuesday he fell in with a portion of STUART'S force, pursuing its way to Hanover, and brisk skirmishing began, which was kept up to Hanover. Here KILPATRICK ordered a charge, and though the enemy was far superior to him, (STUART'S whole force being present,) yet he compelled them to give way, and captured fifty prisoners, including one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Lieutenant. This was the first time that KILPATRICK was engaged, mainly Michigan cavalry, and they behaved handsomely.

The rebels had a large wagon train with them, and their main object seemed to be to get it out of the way. They were not desirous of fighting, but seemed only anxious to secure their retreat. Unless they make better time than I think they can, there will be some savage encounters to-day, for PLEASANTON is determined to wipe them out.

And I propose to this I may mention the promotion of three new Brigadier-Generals to the cavalry force, in the persons of Capt. MERRITT, of the Fifth regular cavalry, Capt. GEARY, of Gen. PLEASANTON'S Staff, and Capt. FARNSWORTH, of the Eighth Illinois cavalry. These are three dashing and brilliant young officers, who are thus appointed in violation of red tape and regardless of political influences, because of their pure fitness to lead cavalry. Maj.-Gen. PLEASANTON has said that with such officers he can destroy the rebel cavalry, and he will do it. The new Generals are assigned, and are already at work.

It may be interesting to know that the boasted rebel cavalry force, which, according to their own admissions, was 12,000 strong before the Beverly Ford fight, cannot now number more than 6,000 for duty. Our force, on the contrary, is larger and better than ever before.

In retiring this afternoon, the rebel cavalry fell back on York, which to us indicates that they either mean to join the rebel army at Harrisburgh, or else fear that our infantry force may be on their flank. They intended to push for Chambersburgh, but the discovery of HANCOCK'S infantry on their left flank doubtless induced them to change their minds.

BUFORD made a very heavy dash into Gettysburgh yesterday and drove out a regiment of rebel infantry which retreated toward York. This movement we don't fully understand, but it is perfectly satisfactory. A pike runs from Gettysburgh to York and Abbottsville and Berlin, and the enemy were pursued to a point beyond the former place. This leads us to believe that they have a large force on a line about parallel with the Susquehanna, from Carlisle on the north to York on the south. It looks very much as though the rebels were spreading themselves out very thin, in order to get subsistence. They could not make a more favorable disposition for us.

We held last night, with our advance, a position parallel with the State line, running from Hanover on the right to Gettysburgh on the left, a distance of fourteen miles. Gettysburgh is connected by rail with Baltimore *via* the Hanover Branch railroad to Hanover Junction on the Northern Central railroad. There is also a good pike leading to the same city, *via* Littlestown. The latter place is just three miles north of the State line, and about half way between Hanover and Gettysburgh. It is connected with Hanover and thence with the rest of the world by a branch of the Hanover Branch railroad.

Telegraphic communication with Washington, which was broken on Sunday, was restored again last evening, and our bitterest enemies are at an end. We have enjoyed forty-eight hours of comfort that was unknown before.

The proceeding of Gen. HANCOCK'S order forbidding Gen. HOOKER to remove the garrison from Maryland Heights, as well as the order to cover that point, is sufficiently demonstrated by the present position of things. A garrison of ten thousand men at Maryland Heights would be very useful (!) just now. They would need full fifty thousand men to protect them.

Gen. HOOKER has been detained in Frederick ever since his removal. He started on Monday morning by rail, but got no further than the Junction. He started again on horseback, in the afternoon, but got only a short distance, when the party concluded it was safer to turn back and await the conclusion of events. They probably got away last night.

*The reception given to the Army of the Potomac by the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania is perfectly magnificent.* Blessings and hospitalities are showered profusely on every hand. The heartfelt, unconditional loyalty of such towns as Westminster, Union Bridge, Middleburgh, Taneytown and Liberty, reanimates the soul of every man of us. The troops are welcomed with great enthusiasm, and receive many presents in the way of eatables, which lightens the demand for rations amazingly. The country through Frederick and Carroll Counties, Md., is as lovely as the eye ever rested on—beautiful farms, fine brick houses, and barns as large as the hearts of the people. At Taneytown, the entrance of the cavalry and the Third corps was a perfect ovation—the whole population turning out to receive them. Countenances and hospitalities were tendered from nearly every house. The Rev. L. W. WILLIAMS, pastor of the Lutheran Church, and his estimable lady, entertained Gen. PLEASANTON and Staff with a dinner which would rival a DELMONICO, and many others did equally well. These things have a great effect on the troops, and they will meet the enemy with renewed vigor and determination.

May the issue be concordant with the hopes thus inspired!

L. L. CROUNSE.

## Gen. Kilpatrick's Fight at Hanover—List of Casualties, &c.

HANOVER, PENN., Tuesday, June 30, 1863.

Gen. KILPATRICK started from Littlestown this morning, and occupies this town to-night. The command was at first moved through the town, and the advance had reached Abbottsville (four miles) when he was attacked by STUART, by LEE'S, ROBINSON'S and HAMPTON'S brigades, in rear and flank upon the brigade commanded by Gen. FARNSWORTH. The Fifth New-York made a charge through the main street and captured a stand of colors, and also Col. PAYNE, formerly of the Black Horse cavalry. Col. PAYNE was also severely wounded. Capt. JAMES DUKESMOS, of the Tenth Virginia cavalry, formerly of Baltimore, was killed in this charge.

The fight continued about Hanover for four hours, and resulted in dividing the enemy's force, and one portion is so located to-night that this division will have to be whipped before it can escape.

While there are a few traitors in Hanover, I am happy to say that a majority of the people—and particularly the ladies—are loyal. The ladies, while there was skirmishing in the streets, came out and attended the wounded.

We have captured one Lieutenant-Colonel, (PAYNE,) one Captain and 50 non-commissioned officers and privates. Our loss in prisoners is about the same.

Annexed is a list of killed and wounded, as furnished by Surgeon HENRY CAPEHART:

J. H. Little, Co. S, 18th Pennsylvania—sabre cut; head and shoulder.
Wm. Smith, Co. I, 18th Pennsylvania—ms.
Corp. Uptigram, Co. E, 5th New-York—hip.
Elisha Jenkins, Co. A, 18th Pennsylvania—arm.
Wm. Cole, Co. A, 18th Pennsylvania—sabre cut.
John Herrick, Co. B, 18th Pennsylvania—back.
John Donohers, Co. C, 18th Pennsylvania—head.
A. W. Starn, Co. B, 18th Pennsylvania—bigger.
J. R. Updike, Co. D, 5th New-York—hip.
Wm. Lambson, Co. H, 5th New-York—foot.
John Kistnie, Co. C, 5th New-York—neck.
Geo. Dardelle, Co. E, 5th New-York—arm.
Corp. N. Barnum, 5th New-York—neck.
Sergt. O. McNutty, Co. C, 5th New-York.
Thos. McGuire, Co. M, 1st Virginia—thigh.
A. Satterfull, Co. F, 18th Pennsylvania.
H. Holman, Co. L, 1st Virginia—face.
H. Butcher, Co. F, 1st Virginia—thigh.
F. Scherman, Co. D, 5th New-York.
F. Schelen, Co. A, 5th New-York—leg.
Isaac Pinle, Co. H, 2d North Carolina—neck.
Corp. J. A. McGuckey, Co. D, 5th New-York—arm and head.
Sergt. S. Reisbaugh, Co. M, 18th Pennsylvania.
Jas. Livingston, Co. F, 7th Michigan—back.
S. Jones, Co. F, 18th Pennsylvania—back.
E. Porter, Co. F, 5th New-York—breast.
R. W. T. Walker, Co. A, 2d North Carolina—sabre cut thigh.
Lieut. Maxwell Carroll, 1st Virginia—thigh.

KILLED.

Adj. Alex. Gurt, 5th New-York.
Sergt. Geo. Collins, Co. I, 7th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. G. C. Seeley, Co. F, 1st Virginia.
Orderly Sergt. Walker, Co. A, 5th New-York.
Orderly Sergt. E. S. Dye, Co. E, 5th New-York.
Jno. Lanigan, Co. D, 5th New-York.
Hawic Winchings, Co. D, 18th Pennsylvania.
Two unknown.

WOUNDED.

Sergt. Jasper Hayes, Co. A, 5th New-York.
B. Alexander, Co. B, 5th New-York—head.
Ralph Cannon, 18th Pennsylvania.
James Dook.

The following letter was captured today, which indicates quite clearly that we are considered by quite even in the State of Pennsylvania:

CAMP MASON, June 30, 1863.

SQUIRE: A citizen, direct from Littlestown, informs me, that Gen. KILPATRICK, with four regiments, of which the First Virginia, First Vermont and Fifth New-York are three, and six pieces of artillery, left that place this morning for Hanover. The road that I am in strikes the Littleton and Hanover road at McSherrytville, two miles from Hanover.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
FITZ LEE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

The above was written in pencil as I have written it, and as the regiments named belonged to Gen. K's division, it was quite apparent that the *Citizen* stated the truth. Gen. KILPATRICK is to-night having all the Copperheads arrested to prevent them from furnishing the enemy with further information.

A caisson, attached to PENNINGTON'S battery, exploded to-day, killing one man, wounding three others, and killing a horse.

E. A. PAUL.

## OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

**The Affair at Carlisle—Exaggerated Reports Telegraphed—What is Announced to, &c.**

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, July 2, 1863.

It is not my intention to startle the public with the announcement that a terrible battle has been fought at Carlisle. Neither shall I venture the absurd assertion that the enemy was driven from Carlisle after having suffered a fearful loss in killed and wounded. It always adds a lively interest to the description of a fight to be able to state that either one side or the other drove the opposing force from their position and charged whole columns with a determination and gallantry never before seen. While justice should be given to valor, it should not be forgotten that most readers are supposed to possess a grain of common sense. It does not require five or six columns of a newspaper to convince thinking people that it is an utter impossibility for a mere handful of soldiers to overwhelm, rout and all but annihilate a good-sized portion of a veteran army. And yet that is the impression most to be conveyed in whole sheets of dispatches relative to the little skirmish that took place yesterday at Carlisle. I will leave out of question the "brilliant victory" at Oyster Point, where the Union forces were represented to have dashed forward with such impetuosity that the rebels ran from them like sheep, when, if the truth were known, the case would be found to be quite different. The list of casualties—two slightly wounded—explains sufficiently the "fearful" nature of the conflict. If I am expected on all occasions to give our men credit for unprecedented heroism, regardless of the facts of the case, some one will be disappointed. It is not my purpose to bestow praise where it does not belong. To magnify a little skirmish or first fight into a gigantic engagement has become a *penchant* of many.

Now, the public are not too stupid to perceive that the rebels retired from the front of Harrisburgh, not on account of the advance of Gen. SMITH'S little command, but in consequence of operations by MEADE in their rear. If the rebels had not retreated our force would in all probability be within the fortifications across the river this very moment. Since the propitious movement commenced, the rebels have not shown themselves to be prepared to fight. Thus far the Union troops have acted wholly on the defensive. When the enemy leave a certain place, our troops go up and occupy it. As yet there has not been a battle nor hardly a skirmish, for if the same thing should happen in the Army of the Potomac, correspondents would only paragraphically allude to it. Yesterday we had, so far as known, one man killed and sixteen wounded. The casualties were caused by shells fired by the rebels into the town. The names of the killed and wounded I telegraphed to the Times to-night.

*THE EXTENT.*

As soon as it was known by the authorities that the rebels had left our immediate front, scouts were dispatched to ascertain their whereabouts. It was soon discovered that they had gone in the direction of Carlisle, and preparations were at once made to follow them up. At 9 A. M. a squadron of cavalry started on the mission, and was followed in the afternoon by about three thousand infantry, with six pieces of artillery, under Gen. SMITH. At 6 P. M. our troops were in Carlisle, having walked a distance of eighteen miles. No opposition was made to their advance, neither were any rebels seen until the march was ended. At about 8 P. M. a column of 3,000 rebel cavalry wheeled into the rear of our lines, thus completely flanking Gen. SMITH in the town. They drew up in line of battle a short distance off, placed their guns in position and awaited orders. PENNIMAN LEE, who was in command, sent to Gen. SMITH, under a flag of truce, a demand for the surrender of the town. Gen. SMITH indignantly refused to comply, the result of which was the shelling of the place. The enemy had six 6-pounders, and opened with them all, firing at intervals for two hours. Our guns were fired in reply, and for a short time, as may be readily inferred, the citizens of that usually quiet place were frightened out of their natural wits. At 10 P. M., PENNIMAN LEE again sent a flag of truce to Gen. SMITH, and notified the latter that the women and children should have from then till 10 o'clock the next morning to vacate the town. At that time he should open again with his guns, and continue to shell until a compliance was made with his demands. The women and children, rather than undergo the shelling process, flocked from the town in large numbers. They were obliged to walk, as their horses had been stolen by the enemy. Most of them came in the direction of Harrisburgh, and during the night several arrived at the depot. But it seems the enemy did not fulfill his part of the programme. Shortly after daylight, he was seen moving off in the direction of Gettysburgh—returning on the same road that he came. Carlisle was not shelled at 10 A. M., and throughout the day everything has been quiet in that vicinity. It is said, however, that the rebels are still hovering around in adjoining districts, but they are probably nothing more than scouting parties. Before leaving, the enemy burned the barracks—also destroyed a railroad bridge and a long distance of track. The ties were piled in a heap and rail laid on top, and the whole mass was fired. The citizens were completely drained of provisions, having barely enough to furnish Gen. SMITH'S small command with a single meal.

An engine, with a single car attached, was run up to the burned bridge this afternoon. It returned this evening. At last accounts all was quiet at Carlisle.

WHIT.

# RUMORS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

**Rumored Investment of Richmond by Gen. Dix.**

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 3.

The *Press*, of this city, has the following:

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 2.

Rumors from Fortress Monroe, by the Old Point boat, have given rise to the serious impression that Richmond has been closely invested by Gen. DIX, and is, probably, captured.

**The Fort Lafayette Prisoners Removed to Fort Warren.**

FORT HAMILTON, Friday, July 3.

The prisoners confined in Fort Lafayette were yesterday removed to Fort Warren.

Men are now at work on the fort mounting guns and strengthening the means of defence.

The British brig *Napier*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Arecelbo, P. R., is understood to be the vessel which has been flying the secession flag in several of the West India ports.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

"NEW FACIAL ANGLE," and Mode of Measurement, with Illustrations. Human Skull—Outlines of four Skulls—Outlines of three Heads—Shape of Heads—Caucasian Brain—Idiotic Brain—Black Hawk, &c. *Observation and Reflection, Instinct and Reason*, detected by the Teeth—The Last Comet—in July Phrenological Journal. 15 cents, $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

HOPKINS'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes and Hopkins's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Hopkins & Tyler's Patent Dovetailed Iron, for any material which cannot be drilled—11 No. 211 Broadway, New-York.

# FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

**ARRIVAL OF THE MORNING STAR**

**A Rumor of the Capture of Port Hudson.**

**The Rebels in the Lafourche Country.**

**RECAPTURE OF BRASHEAR CITY**

The *Morning Star*, Capt. A. D. PERKINS, left New-Orleans on the 27th June, at 8:10 A. M., and arrived at her wharf at 5 P. M. yesterday, making the run in 6 days and 9 hours. The *Morning Star* brings a full freight of sugar and cotton, $170,000 American Gold, and 230 passengers.

A rumor was current at New-Orleans on the morning of her departure, that Port Hudson had been taken by Gen. BANKS, but this was not confirmed by telegram at the Saline at a later period of the day.

For some days prior to the sailing of the *Morning Star* there had been rumors that Gen. MAGRUDER from Texas, was in the Attakapas country with a large force of cavalry, &c. By the arrival of the schooner Fly Fly, from Bonnevile, Texas, June 5, this would appear to be confirmed, as all the forces of Gen. BANKS, lately there, had been withdrawn by MAGRUDER. It is now fully confirmed by an arrival from Berwick Bay, which announces that the rebels took possession of Brashear City, with stores, subsistence and forts; made many prisoners, and captured a large number of contrabands. The cars which left the city on the 26th for Lafourche returned, so they must have also possession of the railroad, thus breaking the connection. The transport steamers *St. Mary* and the *Crescent* were at New-Orleans by one from Berwick's Bay to prevent capture. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* had also arrived from the Pearce, her place being taken by five gunboats which arrived from Baton Rouge.

On the bar S. W. Pass passed schooner *Henry Perkins*, wished to be reported. On the 24 July, at 6:30 A. M., lat. 34° 49', long. 75° 23' W. exchanged signals with steamship *Evening Star*, bound South. Also on the 24, off Hatteras, passed an American bark, bound South, showing blue and white signal, with B in centre. On 24, off Barnegat, passed a schooner, bound South, showing a red signal, with letters W. R. B.

# OUR PORT HUDSON CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS BEFORE PORT HUDSON,
Tuesday, June 23, 1863.

I herewith send you a list of nearly 900 of the [illegible] who have [illegible] in the grand forthcoming assault upon Port Hudson; the remainder I had not been able to [illegible] with send you by the very first opportunity.

Matters continue here precisely what they were at the date of my last, (the 21st,) except that we are just two days stronger for and nearer to the grand consummation. There is something perfectly awful in the lull of the past (two or three days; knowing, as *we do, what work is to follow it. For the last few* days—as if by mutual understanding—(although no agreement to that effect has passed)—our men have been seen near enough to the enemy's ramparts to actually converse,—neither side firing a gun, but each busy in making preparations for the work of carnage. At one place our batteries and theirs confront each other so closely that, at a short distance from them, they actually look as if they could throw stones at each other. When artillery commences to play then it will be terrible beyond description.

Looking back to one or two of my sanguine letters, which have already come to roost, not to but *out of* Port Hudson, makes me timid of indulging in any more prophecies—for the present, at least. But if you in the North are entertaining any doubts of our success here, I can assure you that the real actors in the drama do not share your apprehensions.

Never were there any troops more healthy, confident and determined upon success; and this in spite of many impediments that, in other men, might appear formidable obstacles. I hope our success down here will be so sure and speedy as to waive all discussion upon such a subject; but if any disappointment should happen to us here, no amount of obloquy would be too much for those who could have committed the monstrous absurdity of sending nine months men upon so eventful a mission as this—a mission that, in my humble opinion, far transcends in value the possession of Richmond itself—I mean the capture of Port Hudson and the consequent possession of Vicksburgh and the whole Mississippi River. However, "enough for the day is the evil thereof."

This mail will take you Gen. BANKS' official report of the engagement of the 27th. I hope your Copperheads will read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest what is there said of the colored regiments. Whatever work your Northern revolutionists may hereafter carve out for loyal white men in defence of their own Northern homes, thank God, we are no longer in doubt now as to where armies are to come from to save us in the South, even if the "Peace party" had the power to clog the wheels of Government by impeding conscription. Let the authorities wield the power they hold—push on the organization of the colored regiments—and believe me we shall soon have an army of 250,000 of as good and dauntless soldiers as ever shouldered muskets in defence of a righteous cause.

We are all here in the flush of that excitement belonging to the consciousness of impending great events. At what hour the storm will break forth is not easy to know—for the Commanding General has the reins well in his grasp. This morning everything may be quiet, and in the next moment it may be all on a blaze. God grant that when it does come, it may be attended with the results I now have every reason to anticipate.

NEMO.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

THE SUMMER HAT.—KNOX only asks people to drop in and look at his variety of Hats for the season. He leaves the question of purchasing to chance, and herein he evinces his usual shrewdness for the excellence and superiority of his fabrics are irresistible. Gratify KNOX by making an early call at his store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

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ALSO, 50 BARRELS
DAVE JONES' OLD
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
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For Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

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This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and exciting the ABSORBENTS into healthy action, by which the VATERY OR CALCAREOUS depositions and all UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS are reduced, as well as pain and inconvenience and is prescribed for
MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN.

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For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

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| Indisposition to Exertion. | Loss of Power. |
| Loss of Memory. | Difficulty of Breathing. |
| Cold Hands, | Trembling. |
| Horror of Disease, | Wakefulness. |
| Dimness of Vision, | Pain in the Back, |
| Hot Hands, | Flushing of the Body. |
| Dryness of the Skin, | Eruptions on the Face, |
| Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System. | Pale Countenance. |

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
In one of which the patient may expire.
Who can say that they are not frequently followed by these "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
Many are unaware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.
THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion. The constitution, once so shamefully abused when the system is once
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
invariably does.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL.

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OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE,
Is made aware of the fact that there is a
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
Is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulceration or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretions, habits of dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

M

Take no more Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicine for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES SECRET DISEASES
in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience and no exposure. It removes a frequent desire and gives strength to urine, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Stricture of the Urethra, allaying Pain and Inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased, and worn out matter.
THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN THE VICTIMS OF QUACKS,
and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of "powerful stringents," been dried up in the system to break out in aggravated form, and
PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

B

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE.
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a Diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE
GREAT DIURETIC,
And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.
EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER
Will accompany the medicine.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES
From 25 to 35 years' standing, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.

O

PHYSICIANS please notice.
Wanted, a SECRET of INGREDIENTS.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, extracted with great care by a compound of great solvent power.
PREPARED IN VACUO,
BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist, and
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION.

L

AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparations contain no salts of mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are pure vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 3d day of November, 1862.
WM. F. HIBBARD,
Alderman, 8th-st., Above Race, Philadelphia.

D

PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE OR SIX FOR $5.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
Address letters for information, confidence,
H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist,
Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Phila.

S

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS
AND
UNPRINCIPLED RESELLERS.
The endeavor to palm off THEIR OWN and "other" articles on the signature affixed by [illegible]

IODINE.

IODINE WATER.

A SOLUTION OF
PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

No remedy has ever come before the public so wonderful in its curative powers, so astounding in its results, its unanimous as a Pure Solution, and its excellence as a Medicine, are attested by some of the most distinguished names known to science in America and Europe.

The amount of ability, zeal, and assiduity which has been devoted to the elucidation of its effects upon the Human System has not been exceeded in the instance of any other article in Materia Medica; and it is acknowledged to possess very great power in the cure of many constitutional diseases, over which other remedies have little or no influence.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of high medical authority enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

as a specific cure for the following diseases: viz.: Scrofula, in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Heart Diseases, Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Sleeplessness, General Debility, Syphilis, in all its various and afflicting stages, and the only remedy for the successful eradication of Mercurial Diseases, and, in fact, all those distressing and afflicting maladies which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition and impure atmosphere, &c.

That the public may be enlightened as to the nature and uses of Iodine, and be led to appreciate the benefit to be derived from this discovery, the outline of its history is herewith subjoined:

Iodine is an elementary body, discovered in the year 1812, by a young manufacturer, at Paris, from the ashes of the thermostatic (saturnine) powers were tried; these having been found valuable, it is now recognized as a standard remedy. It received its name from the Greek word which signifies violet color.

Iodine exists in certain marine vegetables, particularly the fucus or common sea-weed, and in some fresh-water plants, among which are the water-cress, brooklime, and two-leaved water beetroot. In the animal kingdom, in the sponge, certain parts of various fishes, and also found in the mineral kingdom in certain salt springs, in a rare Mexican mineral combined with silver, and in the mines of Silesia.

Iodine was first discovered in the United States in the year 1829, by Dr. Wm. Usher. It has also been detected in various other mineral springs in Europe. Of all medicines, Iodine was the most fully tried in producing its effects, especially those growing in the deep sea, on the vessel Polycotor of Linnaeus.

Iodine was first employed as a medicine in 1828, by Coindet, of Geneva, who obtained such striking results that its reputation soon spread, and it was employed in various diseases, and with the greatest advantage. Since that time it has been the subject of repeated experiments by persons all over the world, in the constant belief that as an therapeutic agent, it would prove one of the most subtle and efficient than anything yet known in the catalogue of human benefits.

Nature seems to have made iodine use of it herself as a physiological agent, for various mineral springs, much esteemed for their wholesome properties, owe their virtues solely to the fact that all the benefit derived from the drinking of the Congress and Saratoga waters in this country, the Salts of Piermont, King's Well, at Bath, &c., is owing to the Iodine they contain.

This principle, which was unknown until 1812, we find now recorded as a standard remedy, with the testimony of eminent physicians in every part of the world.

Dr. Coindet, of Geneva, stated in the Journal de Medecine, that "Iodine acts as powerfully on the digestive tube, it should also, after entering the urinary organs, many of the members decidedly experienced their secondary effects. Moreover, since Iodine acts not only upon the surface of the intestines, but also upon those of the parts which open into them, as the glands of the mouth and stomach, it is evident that the gastric, pancreatic and biliary secretions, it must, therefore, modify in a high degree the processes of assimilation and nutrition if properly employed. Should we not expect the best effects from it in diseases of the viscera, depending on tentacles and a vicious state of these organs, in scrofula and similar affections?"

Dr. Alex. Manson, of Nottingham, England, in his interesting and highly instructive work on the effects of Iodine, uses this language: "It possesses powers in the cure of a great number of diseases, which other remedies have little or no influence. I have ascertained, not from caprice or fondness of novelty, but because I have found the treatment by Iodine much more efficacious than any other method with which I am acquainted in the following diseases, viz.: Bronchocele, or Goitre, Tabes Mesenterica, or Wasting Disease, Severe Cases of Ophthalmia, Deafness, Dysphagia, White Swellings and Distortions of the Spine. . . . I must say that I am not without hope that in Iodine we possess a remedy that bids fairer than any other to prevent the formation of tubercles (in the lungs,) or to diminish them in their progress; state

It has been proved by Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, Coindet and others, that iodine enters into a number of the secretions; and it has